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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1960
23 Tammuz, 5720, 14 Muharram, 1380
Vol. XXXVI, No. 9718*

THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES
PRICE: 25 AGORA

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

De Gaulle Says Discord With FLN 'Minor'

AVRANCHES, Normandy, (Reuter). — President Charles de Gaulle yesterday criticized the Algerian insurgent leaders for "delaying a solution (to the Algerian war) by various susceptibilities or altogether minor difficulties of so-called protocol."

The President was referring in a speech at Granville, Normandy, to the rebels' refusal to send a cease-fire delegation to Paris in the present circumstances.

General de Gaulle said: "We must go towards peace by appeasement, in which everyone will come together again. Afterwards there will be a vote of all Algerians which will settle their problems — that is to say, the problems of their structure, their government and their relations with France."

In the market town of Laigle, he said: "Things have reached the stage when fighting and attacks can do no more. Those who for various reasons are delaying a peaceful solution are wasting their time — they are making the Algerians and even the French waste their time."

Earlier, at Coutances, General de Gaulle said: "The Algerians will decide their own fate — and I am sure they will decide to make an Algerian Algeria in close union with France, because that is good sense for them as well as for us."

UAR Replies to UN, Denies Israel Charge

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The U.A.R. yesterday denied an Israel charge that it has concentrated troops on the Israel-Syrian border.

It said Israel is to blame for tension in a border demilitarized zone south of Lake Kinneret.

The U.A.R. delegate, Omar Lutfi, in a letter to the U.N. Security Council, made these comments on a similar letter filed Friday by Israel. Neither asked for a Council meeting.

The Israel letter blamed the U.A.R. for six border incidents between June 11 and June 28, including the killing of an Israel officer of the Israel Border Police Inspector Samuel Ben-Ari, on the latter date.

Lutfi said the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission has not yet ruled on the Israel complaint over these incidents, and "it is therefore clear that the Israel complaint is baseless, since the facts have not been established."

Syrian Vessel Seized off Jaffa

TEL AVIV. — A Syrian vessel, manned by a crew of six, was seized yesterday in Israel waters off Jaffa port. The sailors said they were on their way to Gaza with a cargo, mainly of timber, for the U.N. forces there.

A coastal patrol sighted the boat and notified police headquarters, which immediately sent out vessels to bring in the Syrian boat. The crew was detained for investigation.

(Von Horn — Page 2, Col. 1)

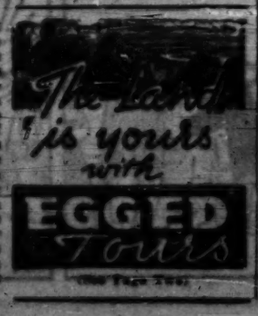
U.S. Democrats Hear Anti-Zionists Refuted

LOS ANGELES (INA). — An attack against Israel by a spokesman for the anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism before the Democratic Party Platform Committee drew fire yesterday from committee members.

Representative Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, took sharp exception to the Council's testimony.

The testimony was earlier answered for the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee by Mr. I. L. Kenen, who told the Platform Committee that since the Council for Judaism claimed to speak in the name of Judaism, he wanted the committee members to know that the anti-Zionist group had been repeatedly denounced by Orthodox, Conservative and Reform rabbinical organisations.

Mr. Kenen said he deplored the propaganda of the anti-Zionist group which "recklessly defames American friendship for Israel as a surrender to alleged minority pressures." He rejected as a "contemptible insult" to American leaders "the insinuation that support for Israel has been a mere pandering to a non-existent bloc vote at the expense of the national interest."



'Shaky Normality' As Congo Mutiny Over

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — The revolt in the Congolese army collapsed yesterday and the two centres of resistance — Thysville and Leopoldville — returned to a somewhat shaky normality.

Information Minister Anicet Kashamura confirmed last night that the soldier mutineers at Camp Hardy in Thysville had surrendered their arms.

The Belgian officers they had held in confinement were released and resumed command of the troops.

Mr. Kashamura added, however, that some of these officers probably would be relieved of their posts as a result of the resignation of Lt.-Gen. Emile Janssens, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and President Kasavubu returned to Leopoldville after parleys with the "down-with-the-whites" mutineers in Thysville.

Cases of Rape

Last night, tired and dusty European refugees streamed into Leopoldville from the mutinous areas, bringing with them tales of African soldiers breaking into houses and raping white women.

An attractive blonde Belgian woman told newsmen she was raped when African soldiers Wednesday forced their way into the house she was living in near the mutiny town of Thysville, 130 kms. from here. She said: "They came in brandishing rifles, looking for white officers and women. I and another woman were raped. I also know that the wife of a Belgian Government official at Inkisi was treated in the same fashion."

Mother of Four

The woman, mother of four children, who is returning to Belgium today, asked that her name should not be published, but added, "I think people should know what has happened. If things get out of hand here the same could happen in Leopoldville too."

Wives and children of Belgians living in Thysville left for here by special train late yesterday after the Europeans had sent an S.O.S. to the authorities in the capital.

In Brussels, the Parliamentary Committees for African and Foreign Affairs jointly decided last night to postpone until next Tuesday any vote on the proposed law approving the Belgian-Congolese friendship and economic assistance treaty.

Back at Barracks

In Leopoldville, most of the mutineers had returned to their barracks late yesterday, a spokesman said.

One important milestone in the return of calm to the city was the settlement of the 13-day old strike of some 10,000 employees of the Otraco transport company which, with its ships and trains, brings most of the supplies into Leopoldville.

Officials said there was "anxiety" among European residents in the capital, too.

Police and gendarmerie have been alerted in Stanleyville, capital of the Congo's Eastern Province, where convicts broke out and besieged the provincial Assembly building demanding an amnesty.

S. AFRICAN ENVOYS TO LEAVE CONGO

PRETORIA (Reuter). — South African External Affairs Minister Eric Louw announced yesterday that the South African Government had decided to recall its Consul-General at Léopoldville and Consul at Elizabethville, both in the new Congo Republic.

The decision was taken after Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba said he was not able to agree to a South African request to maintain its consular representation in the Congo Republic.

An official Singapore spokesman said yesterday that the Singapore Government supports a boycott of South African goods but will not itself organize one.

Commenting on the Malayan Government's ban on imports of South African goods, the spokesman said the Government considered a boycott would be more effective if organised by trade unions.

VITA
Today's Recipe
No. 385
EGGS IN MUSHROOM SAUCE (Milk)
8 hard-boiled eggs, sliced, 2 packets Vita Mushroom Soup, 2 cups milk, 2 tbs. chopped green peppers, 1 tbs. chopped parsley, chopped grated onions. Mix mushroom soup with one cup milk and stir until thick, then add remaining milk and vegetables. Bring sauce to boil and pour over sliced eggs. Serve on baked rolls.
VITA FOR HOUSEWIVES

Mapai-Aguda Talks In Final Stage

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Negotiations between Mapai and Poalei Agudat Yisrael for the latter's entry into the Government were said to be in their final stage at a meeting which continued late last night.

It is understood that Poalei Aguda decided to try and clinch the deal with Mapai following a final breach with Agudat Yisrael. This came when the Aguda refused to admit Poalei Aguda rebbis to the Council of Sages.

Last night's negotiations were eased by a meeting earlier in the day between the Mapai Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, and Rabbi Y. Katz, M.K. of Poalei Aguda to discuss the latter's request for a grant of IL.250,000 for the Aguda school system. This would enable Poalei Aguda to take over the schools from Agudat Yisrael.

Rabbi Kalman Kahana is likely to become Deputy Minister of Education. One question still to be settled is whether Deputy Speaker Binyamin Mintz will become Minister of Posts or will join the Cabinet without a portfolio.

It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion has rejected Poalei Aguda's demands for greater rabbinical control over such matters as Sabbath work and autopsies. It is believed that both sides have agreed to leave open the question of electoral reform.

Three of Mapai's four coalition partners — National Religious, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda — yesterday demanded full information on the negotiations with Poalei Aguda. The Mapam Secretariat said the negotiations were "ominous."

The Progressives do not seem alarmed at the prospect of a new coalition partner. *The Jerusalem Post* learned that their only demand is that Poalei Aguda accept the present coalition agreement.

(See Leader — Column 3)

FRONDIZI TO MADRID

MADRID (Reuter). — President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina was due last tonight by air from London for a three-day visit to Spain — but he will not meet Argentine ex-dictator Juan Peron, who is living in exile in this country.

Russia: Second Pacific Rocket Right on Target

MOSCOW.—The Soviet Union said last night she had landed the nose cone of a powerful new space-rocket plumb on the target 12,500 kms. away in the Pacific, and was calling off her current testing programme because she had learned all she wanted about "the further conquest of cosmic space."

Tass said the multi-stage ballistic outer space rocket was yesterday fired precisely on time. It followed the preset course exactly and, according to special vessels in the area, the dummy nose cone hit the water "right at target point."

"The successful launchings of the new version of a powerful multi-stage carrier rocket on July 5 and 7 have fully exhausted the test programme of this version of the rocket. These launchings yielded all data necessary to complete the development of a carrier rocket designed for further conquest of outer space," the announcement said.

No Further Need

The tests had been due to continue until the end of July, but, Tass said, in view of the satisfactory results obtained by these two launchings, there is no further need for testing this type of rocket.

The first launching sent a space-exploration rocket also about 13,000 kms. to the Central Pacific "target zone." Its nose cone was reported to have landed in "close proximity" to the target intended.

(Reuter, AP)

Polaris Misfires

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP). — A U.S. Polaris submarine missile went out of control yesterday and plunged into the Atlantic Ocean a few seconds after it was launched from a ship at sea.

Boiling water created by the heat of the engine was clearly visible to observers on shore, 13 kms. away. About 30 seconds later a loud boom was heard.

Adenauer Laments Lack of Nationalism

BAD GODESBERG, West Germany (Reuter). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said yesterday he was disturbed about the lack of national feeling among West Germans.

He told a meeting of the West German Craftsmen's Association here: "God knows I am no nationalist, but sometimes I am disturbed that the German people has so little national feeling."

"In the world of today, people cannot exist without national feeling."

Four Killed in Reggio Emilia As Police, Leftists Exchange Fire

Tumult in Rome Parliament

ROME. — At least four persons were reported killed and 21 injured in fierce clashes between police and left-wing demonstrators last night in Reggio Emilia, in northern Italy.

At one point police opened fire with sawn-off guns on the demonstrators, who returned fire with pistols and other weapons.

The clashes flared up during a 12-hour Communist-led strike against the "Fascist threat" in Italian politics.

In Rome, truckloads of police in full battle order ringed the Parliament buildings as inside, tumult broke out in both Houses when members learned of the Reggio Emilia incidents.

Ushers formed a cordon in the Chamber of Deputies (Lower House) to hold back Communist members who tried to rush benches occupied by Neo-Fascists. In the Senate (Upper House), ushers also had to form a human chain to prevent Communists from attacking the Government benches. The Senate session was suspended.

'Civil War' Threat

A pro-Communist Socialist Senator Emilio Lussu, had earlier threatened in the Chamber: "The Government must go. And if you do not go your Government will be a Government of civil war."

Police jeeps and hose trucks were posted at other key points in Rome, scene of fierce rioting Wednesday night, when six persons were injured.

In Reggio Emilia, at least seven police and demonstrators were seriously injured in the clashes. A police truck was overturned in one of the battles with demonstrators, who had set up barricades with tables and chairs.

Jeeps and trucks, packed with steel-helmeted police, crashed through the barricades after the demonstrators were showered with tear-gas grenades.

One of the men injured, it was learned yesterday, was Walter Audisio, the Communist partisan who shot dictator Benito Mussolini to death in 1945. Mr. Audisio, now a Communist deputy in Parliament, killed Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, when they were captured by partisans while trying to escape to Switzerland.

In street battles over the past two weeks—from Genoa in the north to Sicily in the south — at least 200 police and 300 leftist demonstrators have been injured. At least one person was killed before last night's Reggio Emilia outbreak.

Strikes Called

The 24-hour general strike called in Rome yesterday by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) was only partially successful, as other trade unions refused to follow suit.

The Communists also called 24-hour strikes in many other Italian towns yesterday, and general strikes in Florence and Milan today.

The Communist campaign now appears aimed at causing the downfall of Premier Fernando Tambroni's three-month-old minority Government, which is dependent on the support of the 24 Neo-Fascist votes in the Chamber of Deputies for its majority.

Two more bombs were found in Rome yesterday, bringing the total in the last 36 hours to four. One was found outside the U.S. Congregational Church, where President Eisenhower attended a service during his tour last year. The other, which had no fuse, lay on the pavement near the Hungarian Legation.

(Reuter, AP)

U.S. Protests K's 'Slanderous Attacks During Austria Tour

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. yesterday denounced what it called Premier Khrushchev's "slanderous attacks" on the U.S. during his visit to Austria.

Castro Calls U.S. 'Decadent Empire'

HAVANA (Reuter). — Prime Minister Fidel Castro yesterday made a 140-minute impassioned attack on the U.S. in a speech broadcast by television and radio.

He declared: "You may take away the (sugar) quota but you cannot destroy the revolution."

He did not mention any retaliatory action against the U.S. cut of 700,000 tons in imports of sugar from Cuba. He is expected to be saying this for another television appearance today, or for a giant rally of workers in front of the Presidential Palace on Sunday.

His speech yesterday — his first reaction to the American move — was made to the closing session of a metallurgical workers' conference. It was repeatedly interrupted by chants of "Cuba, yes. Yankees, no," and "We will win."

He called the U.S. a "decadent empire" and said "President Eisenhower's action was a "blind, stupid act" and a "foolish manoeuvre" aimed at "throwing the people into hunger and ruin."

Meanwhile the Argentine Government yesterday informed the U.S. that it has 360,000 tons of sugar available for export. Offers of sugar have also come from the Philippines and Nationalist China.

In Moscow, the announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. Sergei Kudryavtsev as Soviet Ambassador to Cuba.

Majali Blames Nasser For Jordan-UAR Tension

AMMAN (Reuter). — Prime Minister Hat'a Majali yesterday denied that the U.A.R. had sent a Note protesting against Jordanian radio attacks on the U.A.R.

(A U.A.R. Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Cairo on Wednesday that the Embassy in Amman had delivered a note warning Jordan of "the serious consequences of continued attacks launched by Jordanian officials and radio against the U.A.R.")

Majali told correspondents that Nasser was the first to start the campaign when he delivered a speech in Alexandria urging that King Hussein and other Jordanian personalities be killed and dragged through the streets.

He added: "If relations between the two countries have deteriorated, the fault has been that of Nasser and the U.A.R., who have created such a situation over a period of time."

"Jordan's purpose has always been to work for Arab unity. But we prefer frank enmity a thousand times to deception and hostile intentions camouflaged as understanding."

Turkey to Float 500m. Lira Loan

ANKARA (AP). — Turkey's military national unity committee has approved a draft bill for launching a 500m. Turkish lira public loan.

The internal credit, to be known as the "Freedom Loan," is designed to replete the Treasury, drained by the ousted regime of ex-Premier Adnan Menderes.

The Unity Committee, which controls the Government of the Chief of Staff, General Cemal Gursel, also acts as a National legislature.

At the same time, the State Department protested the Austrian Government's "failure to disassociate itself from these attacks." Ambassador Freeman Matthews delivered the protest in Vienna Wednesday on instructions from Secretary of State Christian Herter.

Mr. Matthews asked Austria's Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky, what steps the Austrian Government "planned to take to make clear its disassociation" from Mr. Khrushchev's criticisms.

Meant to Intimidate

The State Department Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, made it clear that America objects to Mr. Khrushchev's claims that U.S. bases in neighbouring Italy are a threat to Austria's neutrality, and said this was another in a series of recent "heavy-handed" Soviet statements "obviously meant to intimidate our friends."

Mr. White said Foreign Minister Kreisky promised the Austrian Government would give prompt consideration to the U.S. views.

Mr. Khrushchev, meanwhile, cut short his tour of provincial Austria by a day and returned to Vienna yesterday. He will sign a final communique with Chancellor Julius Raab today.

Meets Press Today

A press conference which the Soviet Prime Minister was to hold at noon today has been advanced two hours. His party will leave for Moscow by air at noon — one-and-a-half hours earlier than planned — at the end of his nine-day state visit.

Soviet and Austrian delegations concluded economic talks at the chancellery here yesterday and achieved a "positive and satisfactory result," an Austrian Government spokesman said.

Some reports had earlier suggested that Mr. Khrushchev was hurrying back to Vienna because of a deadlock in the experts' negotiations on a trade agreement. The official explanation said the strenuous pace of the tour had tired the Premier.

Last night Mr. Khrushchev, in a live television broadcast from the Hotel Imperial, where he is staying, said the Soviet Union is ready to sign immediately "an agreement on disarmament under strict international control... If the Western powers want disarmament, nothing and no-one prevents them from immediately signing an agreement..."

Wants Peace

Speaking sombrely, the Soviet leader said: "We want peace, but we are not begging for it. Although we are the strongest country militarily, we go to war against no-one and threaten no-one."

He went on: "We offer the capitalist world peaceful competition... we are certain of our future. The leading personalities of the capitalist world say they are also certain of their future. What is at issue then?"

"We say to the Western powers: destroy weapons, disband armies, cut out military spending and let us compete in a peaceful arena. Who will give its people the higher living standard, greater spiritual wealth? Who will give its people the biggest freedom and happiness that a happy creative life guarantees?"

He predicted that the U.S.S.R. would surpass the U.S. in the good things of life very soon, and said Communism was striving for a better life — "the best life on earth" that was free of poverty and need.

(AP, Reuter)

Nepal Asks China To Observe Border Accord

KATMANDU (Reuter). — The Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. Koirala, last night called on China to stop violating the Sino-Nepalese border agreement and withdraw her troops beyond the 20-km. demilitarized zone.

In a letter to the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, Mr. Koirala said the border agreement signed in March should be strictly observed.

China informed Nepal last week that Chinese troops were operating within 20 kms. of the border in pursuit of Tibetan rebels, and Mr. Chou said in a message last Sunday that the Chinese would keep 10 kms. away from the border.

China has expressed regret for the killing of a Nepalese officer and the capture of 10 other Nepalis in a border incident last week.

Japan Wants More Mid-East Trade

TOKYO (Reuter). — Japan yesterday decided to send three Foreign Ministry officials to a three-day conference, opening in Istanbul July 14, of Japanese diplomatic missions in the Near and Middle East.

The Japanese news agency Jiji said the diplomats would discuss how to increase economic cooperation with Middle and Near East countries. Japan wanted to promote commercial relations with these countries where markets were dominated by U.S. and European goods.

Averoff to Rome

ATHENS (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff flew to Rome yesterday for two days' talks with Italian officials. His main object is said to be to help remove Italian objections to Greece's association with the European Economic Community.

The Obvious Conclusion:
No edible oil can compare with Etz Hazaith "Extra" oil in taste clear colour and nutritive value.
The obvious reason: it's the only oil refined by the new, American C.D. method.
Obviously—to bake and fry, cook or boil — it's "Etz Hazaith" EXTRA Oil!
(Advt.)

Parliament Gets Cyprus Bill, But Nicosia Not Jubilant

LONDON (Reuter).—The Government yesterday tabled in Parliament a brief five-page bill to set up the new Cyprus Republic. The bill is expected to receive its First Reading next week and it should be passed into law as the Cyprus Act, 1960, within a month.

Its passage before the parliamentary summer recess would permit proclamation of the new Cyprus Republic next month. Possible dates for proclamation are understood to be August 14 or 21.

The news of the initialling of the agreement has so far produced no public rejoicing or enthusiasm in Nicosia. Political circles were inclined to think publication of the full details would lead to controversy rather than jubilation.

The same quarters observed "a certain resentment" among Greek-Cypriots over a statement made by Mr. Julian Amery, British Colonial Under-Secretary, over Ankara Radio on Wednesday night.

Mr. Amery had said Turkey was "the inspirer of the Zurich and London agreements" on Cyprus independence and paid tribute to the "patient and persistent endeavours" of Dr. Fadil Kutchuk, Turkish-Cypriot, Vice-President-elect, to bring himself and Archbishop Makarios together on certain issues.

But last night Mr. Amery also paid tribute to Archbishop Makarios who, he said, had fought for all points closely concerning the interests of Cyprus.

"We have found him a determined opponent. I hope and believe we shall find him a firm friend in the future."

In a broadcast over Cyprus Radio he emphasized that independence for the island did not mean a "divorce" from Britain. "It means rather a change in our relationship," he said.

Mr. Amery, who negotiated the final stages of the agreement, said he believed the settlement was fair to all concerned. "It gives independence to the people of Cyprus, safeguards communal rights and meets British and Commonwealth defence requirements."

He said that British bases in Cyprus would cover less than three per cent of the island's total surface but British forces based there would contribute more than three per cent of Cyprus' national income.

Mr. Amery said the Cyprus Republic would start by having 20,000 British tourists in the shape of troops and families stationed in the base areas.

"As an island you are safer than most countries from invasion. Your security is underwritten by three other states."

This week's QUIZ

How many pieces of Chewing-Gum in a package of LIEBER?

First Prize: Valuable Camera
Second Prize: Steam Iron

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On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday — TWO GUESSES with every Purchase!

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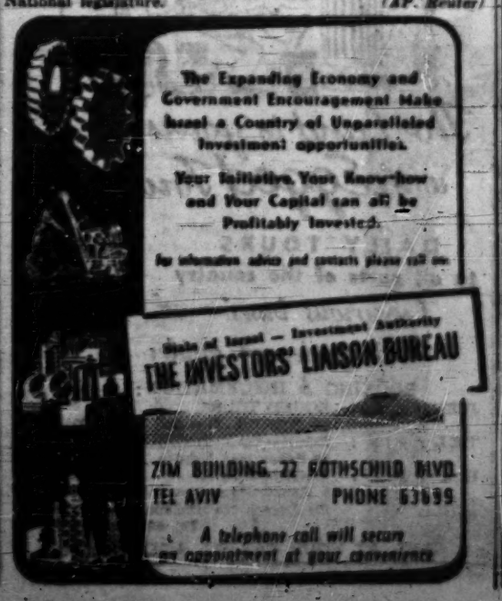
Israel's first and only Supermarket



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6 DAYS — 5 NIGHTS
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Daily Afternoon Tea and Nightly Dancing at the Bar
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Social & Personal

The President, yesterday, received the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. He presented Mr. Chaim Hanegbi, the newly appointed Attorney-General.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, yesterday, received the Minister of Tourism, Mr. Dragoje Djuric, and Mrs. Djuric. They also received the Chairman of the Nahariya Local Council and other members of the Council, and entertained members of the International Mathematics Symposium now being held in Jerusalem. The President also received Dr. S. Roth, of New York.

Alaf Avraham Yoffe, O.C. Southern Command, yesterday entertained to lunch the 33 members of the Philadelphia Israel Bond Delegation at the Officers' Club in Beersheba. In the afternoon the Philadelphians were the guests of Sheikh Audeh Abu Muamer at the Azazme Beduin encampment. In the morning, the group toured the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot.

The following leading members of the Labour Zionist Organization of America arrived this week to take part in a month-long study seminar organized by the Department for English-Speaking Countries of the Mapai Ihud Olami: Rabbi Joseph Miller, of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Rakovsky, and Mr. Israel H. Levin — all of Vineland, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Becker, of Syracuse, N.Y.; Miss Dorothy Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Klock, and Mr. Julius Wildstein — all of Newark, N.J.; Miss Blanche Eisenstadt and Miss Ruth Sameth — both of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Katzman, of Long Island; Miss Ida D. Fogelson, Mrs. Charlotte Freides, Mr. Daniel Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kesey, and Mr. Herman L. Patt — all of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Beri Hearshen, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. J. Gedalia, of the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at the Hadassah-Hebrew University-Medical School, has received a Fellowship from the World Health Organization to enable him to pursue his studies of fluoridation in preventive dentistry in various countries abroad over a three-month period.

A tree planting ceremony for a wood in memory of the late Haim Pisanti, one of the leaders of Greek Jewry, took place yesterday at the Keren Kayemet forest in Harei Menashe.

Mr. Otto Walliah left yesterday for Toronto to attend the International Outdoor Advertising Congress as delegate of the Israel Advertising Association.

Prof. Eugene P. Wigner, of Princeton University, will lecture on "Statistical Properties of Symmetrical Matrices Applied to Energy Levels and Neutron Width," under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at 11 a.m. today in Manchester House, the University campus.

An exhibition of 22 contemporary Argentine painters will be opened at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, in the presence of Mr. Eduardo Antonio Colombo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Embassy.

An exhibition of the art work of Jerusalem's kindergarten children will be on show till Tuesday at the Mazkeret Kindergarten, Rehov Shimron, opposite the central Kupat Holim clinic. It will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays.

An Art Gallery will be opened at the Artists Pavilion of the Painters and Sculptors Association, Tel Aviv, tomorrow at 11 a.m.

Dr. Julio Cantoni, of the U.S. National Institutes of Health, will lecture on "Transmethylation," at 12 noon, today, in Lecture Hall "B," Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

BIRTH

AVRAMI — To Nita (née Mayer) and Zvi Avrami, a son, Brith Milah on Wednesday, July 13, at 11 a.m., at Hadassah A Hospital. Relatives and Friends cordially invited.

Memorial Prayers For Rabbi Herzog

Memorial prayers for the late Chief Rabbi Herzog will be recited in all synagogues on Saturday morning, it is announced by the Chief Rabbinate.

A central memorial meeting for the late Chief Rabbi will be held by the Chief Rabbinate at 8 p.m. on Wednesday at Hechal Shlomo in Jerusalem, on the first anniversary of his death. Among the speakers will be Chief Rabbi I. Nissim; Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi I. Unterman; and the Interior Minister, Mr. M. H. Shapiro.

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All parts start at 8.30.
Tickets at the box office 10.30-1, 4-7. Tel. 27700.
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Von Horn to Syria For Border Talks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.N.T.S.O. Chief of Staff, Gen. Carl von Horn, is to leave today for a one-day visit to Damascus to discuss with Col. Fayad, the senior Syrian representative in the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, the renewed tension in the demilitarized zone south-east of Lake Kinneret.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Col. Pirlot, Chairman of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C., has submitted to both parties the report of the U.N. investigation of last week's incident in which Inspector Shmuel Ben-Ari of the Border Police was killed. The Chief of Staff is expected to stop over in Tiberias en route to Syria this morning and it is believed he will meet with members of the M.A.C.

Meeting with Feisal

During his visit to Damascus, Gen. von Horn is also expected to meet with Gen. Jamil Feisal, Commander of the U.A.R. First (Syrian) Army, as well as with senior Syrian Government and other army officials. He is to be accompanied by Col. Pirlot and Mr. Albert Grand, the U.N.T.S.O. spokesman. This Syrian General's recent bellicose declarations had preceded last week's attack on the Israel border patrol.

Poisons Extended Supervision Over

Some 220 poisons are to be added to the list of those substances whose handling and dispensing procedures come under the Ministry of Health under an order signed by the Minister yesterday. The order will be gazetted shortly.

It brings up to date the list of poisons first published 40 years ago as an appendix to the Pharmacists Ordinance. The Knesset this year approved the amendment to the Ordinance which authorizes the Health Minister to add to the list.

Othman Appealing

HAIFA. — Counsel for Ahmed Othman, the Egyptian journalist leader of the Shatta jailbreak, has lodged an appeal to the Supreme Court against the six-year jail sentence imposed on Othman last week.

The Haifa District Court had found Othman guilty of having planned and aided the escape, carrying a weapon inside the prison and escaping lawful custody.

Rare Fawn Twins Born, One Dies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Efforts to save the younger of twin fawns, born to a red deer at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, failed on Thursday afternoon.

Red deer twins are a rarity.

The first fawn was born inside the shelter of the enclosure. When the doe began to have trouble with the second fawn, she ran out. More than 30 visitors rushed up, several offering to help. But the red deer would allow no one to enter, not even Dr. Aharon Shulov, the Zoo Director.

But another red deer, herself an expectant mother, ran up and began encouraging her, first by nuzzling her and licking her face, and then even by trying to help her give birth.

"It is an extremely rare occurrence when one deer helps another under such circumstances," said Dr. Shulov.

The second fawn was born after 22 minutes. Although it appeared dead, Dr. Shulov rushed into the enclosure — this time with the doe's consent — and began to give artificial respiration, by trying to blow into the fawn's lungs. When this failed, the fawn was taken to the nearby aquarium where an effort was made to force compressed air into its lungs. This also failed.

The first fawn, an 8-kg. male, is doing well, as is the mother. The latter was obtained through an exchange with the Duke of Bedford, with the Zoo sending an Egyptian vulture and other animals. In England, the vulture was promptly dubbed "Nasser" — and died shortly afterwards.

'No Smoking' in Capitol's Cinemas from Saturday

Jerusalem Municipal Inspectors are to be stationed in all Jerusalem cinemas tomorrow evening to enforce the by-law against smoking and cracking seeds. It is learned. The by-law applies not only to cinemas but to all public assemblies attended by more that 20 persons in any hall.

The maximum punishment is a IL150 fine.

It is learned that the Municipality is drawing up a proposal for submission to the Ministry of Interior which would allow the inspectors to impose a IL5 fine on the spot. The alleged offender, if he protested his innocence, could go to court.

The proposal is aimed at reducing the number of trials, since the court procedure is lengthy and time-consuming.

U.S. Clergymen, Teachers to Visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of 30 Baptists from the Southern States in the U.S. is to cross into Israel today via Mandelbaum Gate for a two-day visit. The group is headed by Leo Green, Professor of Bible studies at the Baptist Theological Seminary, in Wake Forest, N.C., and is to be one of several important pilgrimage tours from the U.S. which are due here this month.

Sixty teachers from the U.S. are also scheduled to cross into Israel from the Old City for a 10-day visit as part of their European and Middle East tour.

Tomorrow, 27 clergymen and professors from the U.S., members of the "Land of the Bible Workshop," are to arrive here for a six-week visit. On Sunday 20 members of the "Middle East Horizons Group" of the American Christian Palestine Committee will come from Jordan for a nine-day stay. Mr. Gershon Avner, Director of the Foreign Ministry's U.S. Division, is to give briefing lectures to these groups, which are also to meet with other senior Government officials.

2 Held for Taking Photos of Pipeline

PETAH TIKVA. — Two residents of Kafr Sakiya, near Tel Aviv, who had been arrested while allegedly taking pictures of a section of the National Water Pipe, were remanded in custody for ten days on Thursday on suspicion of violating security regulations.

According to the police, Mahmoud Mustapha Teka and Ali Katwy were surprised by a labourer in the act of photographing a section of the pipe being laid near the village of Burgata, near Natanya.

Fire in Government Offices in Jerusalem

A fire which broke out yesterday afternoon in huts housing offices of the Civil Service Commissioner, opposite Hesse's Restaurant in Jerusalem, was extinguished within minutes by the Fire Brigade. Damage is estimated at several hundred pounds, mainly to the outer wall and parts of the roof of one building.

It is believed the fire was started by someone dropping a cigarette butt or by children playing with matches in a pile of rubbish heaped against the wall.

Patna Brings 25 Teachers of English

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Twenty-five qualified high school teachers of English recently came here from the U.S. It is the first such organized group to have been brought here by PATWA, which in past years sponsored the immigration of individual teachers.

The teachers are to attend a special "intensive" ulpan to learn enough Hebrew to teach English in secondary schools here. Of the 25 teachers, 14 are attending a five-week Hebrew course to enable them to start teaching next term, beginning in September. The other 11 know sufficient Hebrew.

The immigrant teachers had taught English in general high schools in the U.S. The average age of the group is about 37, with the age range being from 22 to 43. Most of them are women, and there is one married couple.

According to a PATWA spokesman in Jerusalem, Israel schools are in great need of qualified English teachers, and a group such as the present one would help to raise standards of tuition. PATWA made a point of informing applicant teachers abroad of conditions here and the level of salaries, he said.

Pirates Stretch Lead

NEW YORK (AP). — The Pittsburgh Pirates have a 8½-game lead in the National League—the biggest of the year in the majors — and the New York Yankees are two games in front again in the American.

Bob Skinner's inside-the-park grand slam home run capped a five-run eighth inning for the Pirates in a 5-2 victory at Cincinnati on Wednesday night. The Yankees, after losing two in a row, defeated Baltimore 5-2 with Roger Maris, the major league leader, hitting his 27th home run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Bhd.
Pittsburgh	46	28	.622	—
Milwaukee	40	33	.548	5½
San Francisco	39	35	.527	7
Los Angeles	38	37	.507	8½
St. Louis	35	38	.500	9
Cincinnati	35	39	.473	11
Philadelphia	32	44	.421	15
Chicago	29	43	.403	16

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Bhd.
New York	44	27	.620	—
Cleveland	42	29	.592	2
Baltimore	45	34	.570	3
Chicago	40	34	.541	5½
Detroit	34	38	.472	10½
Washington	33	38	.465	11
Kansas City	28	45	.384	17
Boston	26	47	.356	19

H.U. Promotions

The Hebrew University announces the promotion of the following Lecturers to the rank of Associate Professor:

Dr. Abraham Fahn (Botany); Dr. Abraham Halperin (Physics); Dr. Benjamin Kirson (Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry); and Dr. Yechezkel Kutscher (Hebrew Philology).

The promotion is also announced of Dr. Gabriel Baer from Instructor to Lecturer in History of the Moslem countries. Dr. Baer holds the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of the Hebrew University.

...New appointments include that of Dr. Avraham Joffe, hitherto a Research Fellow at the University, as Lecturer in Botany, and of the following Instructors, all of whom are graduates of the Hebrew University: Dr. Israel Benbassat (Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry); Dr. Chedva Ben-Israel (History); Dr. Binyamin Eckstein (Zoology); Dr. Yitzchak Gedalia (Hygiene); Dr. Moshe Lazar (Romance Studies).

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Music on the Terrace: — Records: Mozart: "Haffner" Symphony, K. 385. Brahms: A minor Double Concerto, op. 102. All welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

• Film Shows:— Israel films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House: 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.

Yad Vashem: — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Exhibitions: — Negra Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon, daily 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2. Paintings and drawings by Rav-Seren Yona Lotan. Sculpture by Constant. Paintings by Israel artists.

Artists House: today, tomorrow, 10-1, paintings by Glika Milbauer and Amiram Tamari. Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 63737. Paintings and water-colours by Jonah Mach, I. Aschheim, Z. Raphaeli, Yossi Stern, Pima, Dunlop, Rakia. Today: 9-2. Purchases mailed at no extra charge.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Haooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Salient Excavation at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and fort near Yavneh Yam. 9-1, 3-5.

Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological Objects, Primitive Art, Public Picasso; prints, Circus prints, Paintings by Israel artists (all from Museum's collection). Today: 9-12; tomorrow: 10-1.

Jewish Art Library: Modern Sculpture: 9-1.

Israel School of Arts & Crafts: Students' Exhibition, 10-1.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-5; tomorrow: 8-7.

TEL AVIV

• Y.O.A. Houses:— Oneg Shabbat for tourists, 9.30 p.m.

• Tourist Service:— Visit Mediterranean Club, 20 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 63555. Wise Club, 21 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26625. 9 a.m.—2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— Ayalon Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Bograshov Ave. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

• Tel Aviv Museum:— Disengoff House: New exhibition of paintings, sketches and prints by Ohraga Weil. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

New exhibition of pictures in metal colours by the young painter, Yehuda Ben-Yehuda. Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.

HAIFA

• Circus:— Warsaw Circus, Paris Square (Hamra). Today: 3 p.m. Tomorrow: 7, 9.15.

• Tourist Centre: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 4878, 67955.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Ballet:— American Festival Ballet, Binyanei Haooma, 8.30.

• New Exhibition: — AKIM — The Sheltered Weaving Workshop exhibits hand-woven couch covers, carpets, table-cloths, cushion covers, hand-bags. Artists House, opening by Dr. Rachel Strauss, 11.30 a.m.

• Saturday Morning Music Hour: —

Organ, and recording of Brahms' 3rd Symphony. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

• Exhibition: — Rina Art Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 3523. Sculpture by Zelig Segal, 11-1; 3.30-10.30 p.m. Closing July 9.

• Theatre: — Orna Porath & Yossi Yadin present an Evening of G.B. Shaw (in Hebrew). Wise Auditorium, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera: — Aida, 8.30.

• Theatre: — Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 8.30.

Cameri: "Marius," 8.30.
Ohel: "Graduation Year," 8.30.

• Y.O.A. House: — Recital by Cantor Leib Mirkowitz, 8.30.
Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

• Exhibition:— Art Gallery, Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, opening 11 a.m.

• Bins and Bones: — Delphin Bar, 18 Shalom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23978.

HAIFA

• New Exhibition: — "The Sea" — Association of Israel Painters and Sculptors. Chagall House, 24 UNO Ave. 10-1; 4-7.

• Japanese Art: — Museum of Japanese Art, 39 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. Admission free. 10-2.
1. Oil paintings by Yehuda Ben-Yehuda, opening 5 p.m.
2. Ceramics by Hannah Buntz-Charag. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall. 10-1; 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. July 9: "Visit of the Old Lady." Rishon Lezion — Sun. July 10: "Mademoiselle." Rehovot—Mon. July 11: "Mademoiselle." Gedera — Tues., July 12: "Mademoiselle." Kiryat Tivon — Wed. July 13: "Mademoiselle." Haifa — Thurs. July 14: "Mademoiselle." Armon, 9 p.m.

All the above performances commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicating otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., July 9: "Aida." Tues., July 12: "Aida." Sat., July 16: "Aida."

Performances take place at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m.

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HAIFA: EGGED TOURS, 5 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 66181; 104 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 66181
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Cables in Brief

DEFENCE. — Mr. Israel Aaron Maisels, Q.C., one of South Africa's leading lawyers, is to defend David Pratt when he comes up for a preliminary hearing in connection with the attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd.

PENALTY. — Two policemen have been sentenced to death after they were found guilty of shooting and killing two student demonstrators in the anti-Rhee rallies in Seoul on April 19. The demonstration was the first of a series of rallies against the Rhee government.

STRIKE. — About 120 persons, including 40 policemen, were injured when coal-miners forced their way through strike pickets to get to work at a colliery at Fukuoka, Southern Japan, early yesterday.

ARSONIST. — *An 11-year-old German apprentice, who set fire to two farm houses because he wanted to prove his worth as a junior member of the village fire brigade, has been arrested. The fires, at Lichtenhagen, near Goettingen in Lower Saxony, caused damage equivalent to about IL45,000.*

T.V. — Television signals will leap across the Mediterranean from France to Algeria in an experiment of the French national network. Starting July 14, programmes from Metropolitan France will be sent to Algeria through a relay on the island of Majorca.

WALK. — Dr. Barbara Moore, a British vegetarian, on Wednesday reached New York, ending a transcontinental hike that began 85 days ago in San Francisco. She lost 20 lbs. during her walk across the U.S.

Accord on Agenda In Sino-Indian Talks

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — Communist Chinese and Indian officials, who are discussing the border dispute with a view to narrowing points of difference, have agreed on an agenda after 10 meetings in Peking which began on June 15, the External Affairs Ministry announced here yesterday.

The talks follow Mr. Chou En-lai's visit to New Delhi last April during which he and Mr. Nehru failed to solve the Sino-Indian border dispute, but agreed that officials of both sides should meet in Peking and New Delhi to narrow points of difference and report back to their respective Governments by next September.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY
JERUSALEM: Alba, Kikar Zion, 3708.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535; Kastel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116.
JAFFA: Al-Kamal, 65 Yefet, 53361.
PETAH TIKVA: Russel, Rothschild-Herzl.
BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour.
HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma.
RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialiq, 72840.
REHOVOT: Barak, 156 Herzl, 95-1566.
HERZLIYA: Karni.
NATANYA: Geva.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 65266.
TOMORROW
JERUSALEM: Alba, Kikar Zion, 3708.
TEL AVIV (Day): Macon Duvid, 35 Allenby, 66346 Moscowitz, 35 King George, 63650. Kreisler, 21 Nachmani, 63433. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol, 53064. Orah, 90 Dizengoff, 28220. (Night): Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Yafah, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543.
JAFFA: Vita, 61 No. 6 St., 82978.
PETAH TIKVA: Pinsker, 2 Pinsker.
BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 75 Balfour.
HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma.
RAMAT GAN: Batchon, 96 Usiel, 71949.
REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566.
HERZLIYA: Briut.
NATANYA: Geva.
HAIFA: Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4032. (Carmel). 138 Hanassi, 81712.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
TODAY
JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2745. Dr. Zeppler, 28B Me'on Akademaim, Mahane Allenby. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 23748. Dr. Garman, 26 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 72 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlozoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, 2456.
TOMORROW
JERUSALEM: Dr. Zeppler, 28B Me'on Akademaim, Mahane Allenby, Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as today.
HAIFA: Same as today.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem, 8.11 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.31 p.m.

Portion: Balak;
Haftara: Micha 5, 6—6, 8.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.
Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 6.40 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Shiur by Rabbi Wohlgelernter, in Pirke Avot, 6.45 p.m. Minha 6.10 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Wahrhaftig 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.
Ashkenazi Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.
Kneset Yeshurun (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Hebrew. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.
Hatikva Synagogue (Rehov Ha'Or): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.
Mevasseret Zion Synagogue, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Beit Knesset Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Habalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon by Rabbi M. Weiner (U.S.A.).

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.00 a.m.
Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.
Ittfaot Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (36 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.
Beit Hamesra (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 7.27 p.m.
Shiloh Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 06 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul 1515. El Al 212 from New York and London 1790.
DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York 0745. El Al 409 to Istanbul 0900. Cyprus Air 02 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London—0930. B.E.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London — 0930. K.L.M. 526 to Rome and Amsterdam 1015. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1530.

SATURDAY

Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome
ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from and Athens — 1825. El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome 1930. Olympic 602 from Athens—2030.
DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

Owing to the liquidation of apartments,
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Inner Tensions

LIKE a two-stage rocket separating in flight, the extreme orthodox Agudat Yisrael faction separated inside its two constituent sections this week. While the "warhead" swept unerringly toward its target, namely membership in the government coalition, directed by a kind of inertial guidance, the booster section fell back into the traditional Agudist pose of intransigence on the issues.

After decades of near-fanatic anti-Zionism in the pre-State era, Rabbi Yitzhak Meir Levin M.K., Agudat Yisrael leader, broke with party tradition when the State's first Government was formed and joined the Cabinet as Minister for Social Welfare. He served for over four years until the women's army service issue terminated this short-lived period of harmony.

Ever since, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has made several attempts to lure Agudat Yisrael from their opposition benches. Serious prospects for success were seen after last November's Knesset elections, when both Rabbi Levin and Mr. Benyamin Mintz, the Poalei Agudat Yisrael leader, were among the first party leaders to meet with Mr. Ben-Gurion for Cabinet coalition talks. Both Agudat Yisrael and its more liberal wing had then joined hands to form one voting bloc, and appeared ready to come to terms with Mapai for joining the Government.

But their supreme religious authority, the Council of Sages (Moetzet Gedolei Hatora), held a different view on the matter and strongly opposed any "secular" compromise which, in their opinion, could endanger "the sole bastion of true orthodox Judaism" in Israel. Reporting on their failure to convince their own spiritual leaders, Messrs. Levin and Mintz told Mr. Ben-Gurion that "for the time being" they could not consider joining the Cabinet.

Subsequently Mr. Ben-Gurion surrendered his idea of a narrow coalition and went along with the other Mapai leaders, who from the very outset had been in favour of forming a Cabinet on its present lines. Significantly enough one portfolio remained undistributed, and when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last December retained all the title of Acting Posts Minister, political observers expected that the Agudat Yisrael coalition issue would be revived at some more opportune moment.

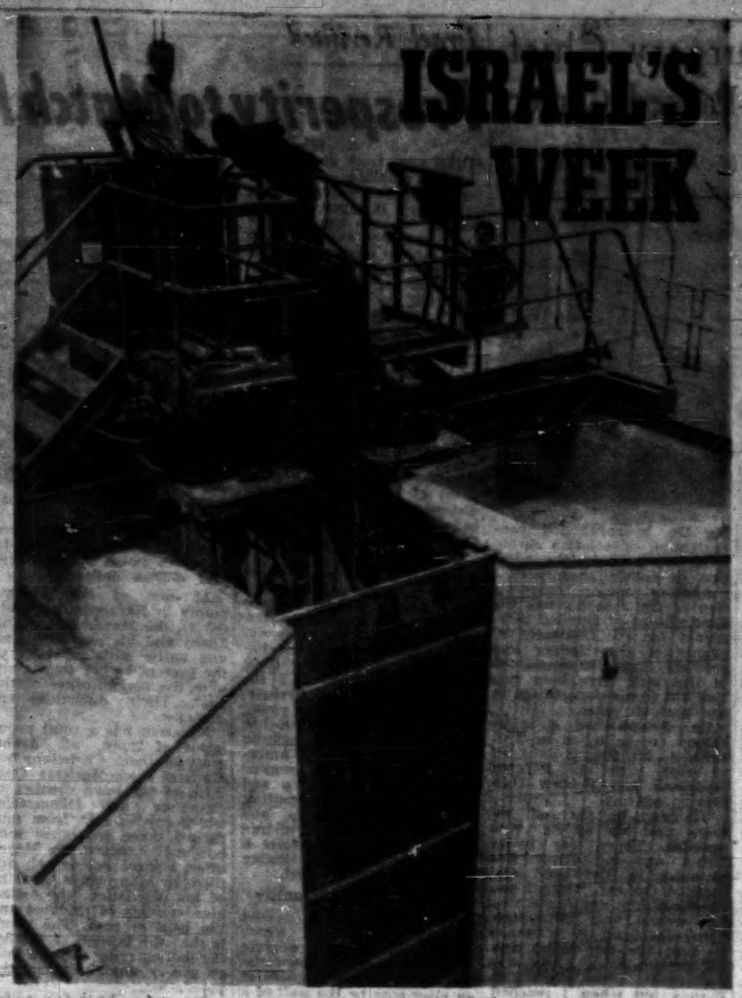
On the Brink

This moment had apparently arrived last month, and only this week the public learned that long and secret negotiations had finally brought Deputy Knesset Speaker Benyamin Mintz and his three-man Poalei Agudat Yisrael Knesset faction practically to the verge of joining the coalition. With his present party representing a more liberal and down-to-earth version of the original extreme Agudat Yisrael conception, Mr. Mintz and his colleagues had been extremely reluctant to accept the Sages' ruling against their pro-Government tendencies. Their specific position had been recognized by Mapai when last November Mr. Mintz was offered for the second time, the post of Deputy Speaker.

It was understood that in return, the three Poalei Agudat Knesset members could be counted upon to support the Government on vital issues, without actually playing an active role in the coalition.

But this was only a first step, and last month's preliminary talks were to fill the gap that had been left open since last November. In a desperate effort to counteract this move, Rabbi Levin asked the Council of Sages to convene again and to reiterate its earlier objection to a Government with Aguda members. If he himself could not join, then the more liberal labour wing also should be deprived of the benefits of Cabinet membership, Rebbe Itche Meir apparently thought.

This time matters seemed to be beyond control, and as Mr. Mintz had claimed for some time that the Council of Sages was actually under the sole influence of the ri-



ISRAEL'S WEEK

View of operational deck over the pool of the Nebi Rubin Nuclear Reactor which went "critical" this week. This is the only functioning reactor between Italy and India.
Rubinger Photo

val Agudat Yisrael faction, its renewed ruling against Government participation seemed to have no effect on Poalei Agudat Yisrael. They decided to proceed with their plan. The open rift with both the Council of Sages and Agudat Yisrael was imminent and the Poalei Agudat Yisrael are now considering choosing their own supreme spiritual authority who could be expected to hand down religious rulings to their own liking.

Labour Coalition

After all, Poalei Agudat Yisrael claimed, we are workers and therefore belong to the present labour coalition. Religious issues could be more vigorously defended from the inside, they seemed to think. There were, of course, more tangible gains in the offing such as a considerable Government subsidy for their separate school system which is reported to be deep in debt. The IL250,000 to be allocated for this purpose would easily set off the loss of the IL-30,000 guarantee which Poalei Agudat Yisrael is likely to forfeit when their third Knesset member, Mr. Ya'acov Katz of Haifa, is expected to refuse to relinquish his post after a two-year term in favour of the next man on the Agudat Yisrael list. After all, Mr. Katz claims, this was only a financial agreement which his party can no longer be expected to keep in view of the open split between the two Knesset factions.

The Council of Sages, on the other hand, went as far as to claim that all six Agudat Yisrael Knesset seats were in fact in their province, and if Mr. Mintz and his colleagues chose to disobey their ruling they should resign and return their mandates to the Council.

Whatever the outcome of this type of religious-political wrangling, it seems to leave a somewhat sour taste, even if important political gains should come in its wake. But although Mr. Mintz still insisted that his party's expected decision to join the coalition had nothing to do with their stand on the constituency election issue, Mr. Ben-Gurion seems to be convinced that when the election reform issue is ripe for Knesset discussion, he can rely on Poalei Agudat Yisrael to help out in the voting if this should prove necessary.

Deadlock Broken

MATTERS began to move at last this week in preparation for the election of the new Chief Rabbis. The preliminary election committee held its first meeting and appointed the veteran Rabbi Y. L. Maimon to be its chairman. Only five of the eight members of the committee participated: since three of the four delegates of the Chief Rabbinate boycotted the meeting, and the fourth decided to attend only at the last minute.

The "rump" committee, meeting in a hurry because the voting had already been postponed twice, set a date — seven weeks hence — for the actual elections of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis. The 70-member electoral college will convene on August 26, the third of Elul — the 25th anniversary of the death of Chief Rabbi Kook.

But the Chief Rabbinate stood fast, refusing to co-operate. It argued that the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, had no right to convene the first meeting of the election committee on his own. The meeting should have been called either by the members of the committee themselves, or jointly by Rabbi Toledano and the President of the Chief Rabbinate Council, Chief Rabbi Nissim. Rabbi Toledano, in reply, maintained that the election regulations, over 40 years old and promulgated during the Mandate, had invested such prerogatives as convening the committee in the Va'ad Leumi. With the establishment of the State, these rights had passed on to the Minister for Religious Affairs, he contended.

Chief Rabbi Nissim's office described the issue as one involving the prestige of the Chief Rabbinate, claiming in addition that Rabbi Toledano, by initiating the meeting and being present at the inaugural session, could influence the proceedings. On the other hand, critics of Rabbi Nissim held that his move was merely a delaying tactic sponsored by elements not happy with the election prospects, i.e., the prospects of the Army's Chief Chaplain, Rabbi Shlomo Goren, being elected Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi. It was still uncertain whether opponents of Chief Rabbi Nissim would take such a drastic step as to try to prevent him from being re-elected Sephardi Chief Rabbi.

The unanimous vote of all five members present at the first meeting, including the single Chief Rabbinate delegate, electing Rabbi Maimon as Chairman, dispelled earlier prophecies of a possible deadlock at the start. As a goodwill gesture, the appointment of a deputy chairman was left open until the next meeting. It is now up to Rabbi Maimon to summon the next session and to send out invitations to all eight members, including the three absentees.

Smiles All Round

MR. Ben-Gurion was at his most persuasive last Monday when he caused the heads of the teachers association to cancel their non-cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

The picture was so different from the association protest meetings of only a week before, when irate voices filled the air and the elderly association president, Mr. D. Levin sharply attacked Deputy Education Minister Ami Assaf. As he restored their injured pride and spoke of "the honour of the educator" and the "mission of the Israel teacher," the angry faces smoothed out and his smile was reflected all round. That is, to the exception of the four National Religious members who maintained a gruff isolation to the end, when they abstained from the vote.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in fact, fulfilled a task for the Histadrut Executive and his Party Secretariat, and succeeded not only in banishing the spectre of the teachers' strike fund, but in bringing the association round to accept the Histadrut's authority. Thus the Histadrut leaders can now meet the teachers without the threat of a strike and a challenge to their authority overshadowing their talks.

If the teachers received no definite promises from Mr. Ben-Gurion regarding their wage claims, at least they obtained from him an undertaking that he would ask the Cabinet to consider their request for a ministerial committee on education and teachers' salaries. He also promised to raise with Mr. Assaf the issue of overcrowded classrooms.

The teachers left the hall satisfied that the Government obtained a breathing space until the choice is finally made of a new Minister of Education. But as observer may ask why relations with the teachers were allowed to become so embittered in the first place.

Amassing Evidence

FOR the fourth time since 7 May 8, Adolph Eichmann was remanded for a fortnight by Judge Alfred Klein of the Haifa Magistrate's Court early this week. The Nazi war criminal himself appeared, from all reports, to have resigned himself to his present surroundings, and the investigation that is proceeding at full speed has been aided by a large measure of cooperation on his part. His own autobiographical notes are also progressing, and at the same time the West German Ministry of Justice announced this week that Israel had submitted to it a list of 200 Nazi war criminals still at large. Observers in Bonn attributed this directly to the past month's investigation of the Eichmann case.

At the same time Eichmann's family in Austria has contacted a well-known German lawyer, Mr. Robert Servatius of Cologne, who defended prominent Nazis in the Nuremberg trials and asked him to take on the case. His application to the Israel Ministry of Justice is only one of several applications by other German and Austrian lawyers having volunteered to appear in what is likely to become a much publicized trial. The final choice, however, is to rest with Eichmann himself, who is to be presented with the entire list next week and will then be able to make his choice.

But while the preparations for the trial in Israel were taking their regular course, the extreme nationalist elements in the Argentine Government could still not accept Eichmann's capture in their own territory.

In Europe, where President Frondizi and his Foreign Minister are now touring, they voiced moderate statements on the discussions that were expected to follow the Security Council decision on settling the dispute between their country and Israel.

Meanwhile, in a four-and-a-half page note, Israel informed the Argentine Government that her expressions of regret and apology for any possible violation of Argentine sovereignty should, in accordance with the views of the U.S., British and French speakers at the U.N. Security Council, be considered as settling the issue.

The note was handed by the Israel Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Arieh Leopold, to the Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Luis Mackey. Since there was no immediate Argentine reaction, it was not clear whether Israel's hopes for an early and amicable settlement of the dispute would be borne out.

Petrol Problems

FILLING stations had an unusual turnover last Monday as car owners queued up to have their tanks filled in anticipation of a two-day strike that did not come off.

Last minute efforts by Mr. Avraham Kahana, President of the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce, succeeded in averting what would have amounted to a nation-wide inconvenience, plus a "postponed threat" of paralyzing the country's road transport at some later date. The cancellation of the strike appears to have cost the Treasury some immediate concessions in the form of an interim appeasement measure for the agents, whose ultra-modern stations give no hint of their allegedly precarious economic situation. In view of the staggering taxes already imposed on every aspect of motoring in Israel, a price increase of one agora per litre spells a 3-per cent rise. It seems principles are also involved. While the Treasury and agents are agreed that the latter are netting poor returns on their substantial investments, disagreement centres on its causes.

While the agents simplify matters by claiming a higher profit percentage, regardless of the gross price, Treasury officials contend that charge accounts and high interests on investments soak up the lion's share of the profit span. The Treasury claims that the present 2.5 per cent profit on petrol is adequate, provided it involves cash transactions. Agents, however, countercharge that the indiscriminate licensing of new filling stations during the past years has led to cut-throat competition, and that agents unwilling to open charge accounts may find themselves tending empty stations.

In this tug-of-nerves, the agents appear to have won the preliminaries.

Nuclear Reactor's Role In Research Projects

By MR. DAVID SAMUEL
The Isotope Department,
Weizmann Institute of Science

THE first nuclear reactor to operate anywhere in the Middle East went "critical" on the sand dunes of Nebi Rubin near Rehovot last month.

There are by now about 100 reactors of various types in existence throughout the world, most of them in the U.S., Russia and Western Europe — all developed from the first "Atomic Pile" built in 1942 by Enrico Fermi under the grandstands of the University of Chicago football stadium.

The Israel research reactor is of the "swimming pool" type. It consists of a deep pool of water, much like the swimming pool of Hollywood film stars — but narrower and ten metres deep, lined with white tiles and filled to the brim with ordinary water that is carefully and continuously purified. At the bottom of the pool lies an aluminium rack about three feet square — the "core" of the reactor — in which 20 uranium fuel rods are stacked like giant asparagus in a can.

The water in the pool is used both to cool the rods to about 30°C, and to protect the operators and scientists who work around it by absorbing the intense radiation emitted by the core. When the reactor is in operation, it is possible to stand at the side of the pool and look down quite safely through the water to see the uranium rods glow with a bright blue light.

The production of radiation is the main function of a research reactor — its neutrons and gamma rays are used to make radioactive isotopes in a wide variety of experiments that Israel scientists are planning. The objects to be subjected to radiation are lowered through the water and suspended alongside the reactor "core".

Through Long Tubes

For more delicate experiments such as investigating the effect of radiation on live animals, or those involving electrical equipment which cannot be lowered into the water, experiments are performed outside the reactor — at the ends of six "beam tubes." These are wide aluminium pipes leading the radiation from the core through the water and then through the walls of the swimming pool. The walls are two metres thick, and made of a special radiation-absorbing concrete which insures that no radiation gets outside the pool except through the beam tubes. Nevertheless, wherever men are working, various sensitive radiation detectors are always in operation, so that no-one can be exposed to any radiation that may affect his health. In an emergency, the reactor can be shut down in a fraction of a second by dropping "control rods" made of cadmium and boron between the uranium fuel rods. These readily absorb all neutron radiation from the core and the reactor stops immediately. Such emergencies are rare, but no reactor is allowed to run without a fool-proof control system.

All measuring and control devices are operated from a platform like the high diving board at one end of the pool. The entire reactor and all the equipment connected with it are housed in an air-tight concrete tower. The tower at Nebi Rubin has been designed as a many-sided dome with the laboratories and offices set around a square courtyard in front of it. The whole building set in the sand-dunes looks a Babylonian temple.

Reactors of this type are already in operation in a dozen countries and are now being built in Athens, Istanbul and Teheran. There is a nuclear reactor in Egypt too, built by the Russians, though apparently it is not operating yet. The Israel reactor was designed by the American Machine Foundry Company for the Israel Atom Energy Commission, and built by a number of contractors together with Solel Boneh. The uranium fuel rods are on extended loan from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and will be returned to them periodically for reprocessing as the uranium gets used up.

Running-In Period

The Nebi Rubin reactor will operate round the clock, run by a team of eighteen scientists and technicians working in shifts under the direction of Dr. Israel Pelah of the Weizmann Institute of Science and the I.A.E.C. Dr. Pelah is a graduate of the Hebrew University who worked on reactors in France and the U.S. for many years.

During the next few months the reactor will be run in. Every part and piece of equipment will be thoroughly tested under ever increasing intensity of radiation until it attains full power — producing enough heat to generate 1,000 kilowatts of electricity or enough energy to run a small factory. This heat is not used in research reactors. It is carried away by circulating the swimming pool water and cooling it in a special tower.

In "power" reactors, on the other hand, which are much larger and operate at higher temperatures, the heat is used to produce steam which drives turbines and generates electricity. There are nuclear power stations at Calder Hall and Chapel Cross in England, also outside Moscow and at Shippingport near Pittsburgh. There are various methods of converting nuclear energy to electricity and there is still considerable research to be done before the cheapest and most efficient way of producing "nuclear electricity" is found. The Israel Atomic Commission plans to build a power reactor as soon as one is designed which can compete with conventional power stations.

Until then, there is much that can be done at Nebi Rubin, using the reactor's intense radioactivity. Scientists from various places will undertake research ranging from studying the structure of the atom to the commercial production of radioactive materials used for cancer therapy, medical diagnosis, the evaluation of insecticides and the examination of pipe welds and metal castings. The destructive effect of the gamma rays emitted by the reactor can be used to probe the genetic effects of radiation on plants and animals. Radiation can also prevent sprouting in stored potatoes and stop the decomposition of fresh meat by destroying the causes of decay. These ways of preserving food need to be studied more thoroughly. The effect of gamma rays and neutrons on structural and manufacturing materials will also be examined, as well as the production of hardened and heat resistant plastics.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Ammon Barlev

Glimpses of the New Democracy

IN Cairo, preparations have been afoot for the opening ceremony of the General Congress of the National Union, President Nasser's tool for making Egypt safe for democracy and for obtaining the democratic-socialist-cooperative society he has pledged himself to provide. Tomorrow's Congress has been preceded by the meeting in Cairo and Damascus respectively of the Regional Congresses of the Union in the Egyptian and Syrian Regions and is to be followed by the opening within less than two weeks of the new U.A.R. National Assembly, another subsidiary of the National Union.

This may sound a bit complicated; but the National Union is a complicated organization with highly complicated functions. Though it is the only political organization permitted to function in the whole of the U.A.R., it is not a political party. Nor is the N.U. a united front: it is said to be intended "to fill the vacuum created by our destruction of the parties of reaction, and after we have wiped out opportunism — a tool for the establishment of a healthy society which aims at prosperity, a society that is cooperative and not based on exploitation." In short, as Nasser himself goes on to say, the National Union is "the whole nation;" it includes "all the sons of this nation except the reactionaries, the opportunists and the supporters of imperialism . . ."

470 Recommendations

The kind of job which this mammoth organisation is expected to do is, first and foremost, to furnish a popular basis for the regime — however artificial this basis may in fact be. In appearance, at least, members of the N.U. are democratically elected from among the simplest fellah upwards in four phased stirrings beginning with the village committees and ending up in the National Assembly. Tomorrows' congress will represent the penultimate phase: about 2,000 representatives, over 650 of them from the Syrian Region, will discuss the political situation, the country's foreign and Arab relations, and economic and military affairs.

As is to be expected, the N.U. functions as an agent of the Government rather than its guide or driving force. The two regional congresses held last month, out of whose participants the 2,000 members of the General Congress have been chosen, sat through five days listening to reports read before them by the various Executive Ministers about their ministries' work and future plans. At the conclusion of these readings, the Syrian N.U. Congress adopted 19 resolutions and 470 recommendations which were all no more than a faithful translation of official policy and official blueprints.

Compendium of Nasserism

In fact, there is nothing in either the resolutions or the recommendations that has not been said in one or another of Nasser's own speeches and addresses, of which these resolutions can almost be said to be a compendium. One of these asked the Government to follow "an Arab nationalist policy built on the reality of the Arab nation and the Arab homeland," while one of the recommendations urged that the Arab nationalist thesis be explained "in a simplified way," and that the content, means and ends of the democratic - socialist - cooperative society be propounded for purpose of indoctrination.

It is probably futile and certainly inconclusive to talk about democracy in the Arab world or in any of the newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa. But it is worth finding out what, precisely, Abdul Nasser means when he speaks of the democratic - socialist - cooperative society of the future. What will this society be like? Economically, it is to be like nothing that has preceded it — "a society which, while built on private ownership, privately-owned property is not to be used for exploitation but for the good of the public . . . We want to build a society in which workers cooperate with their employers."

Freedom in Slavery

While talk about a socialist variety of capitalism and a cooperative kind of exploitation is not quite new — Italy and Germany tried this sort of thing before World War Two — the thesis that "freedom is slavery" is hard to swallow so many years before the actual advent of 1984. For this is exactly what Cairo has been saying ever since the officers did away with whatever marks democracy and liberty Egypt enjoyed in Farouk's days. According to President Nasser, for instance, "true freedom is freedom of the individual — not the freedom which used to be depicted to us, a freedom consisting of counterfeit parliaments representing a minority ruling the majority . . ."

In putting forward the case against the establishment of political parties, Nasser speaks as though these parties inevitably consist of agents of imperialism and of exploiters, because these parties, during the old regime "represented the highest stage of reaction and the highest stage of opportunism." Two things are left unexplained, however. In the first place, if parliaments in the old days represented a small minority, what is the guarantee that the new National Assembly will represent the majority? Secondly, it is not clear why political parties, so pernicious and harmful under the old regime, should always remain so even under the enlightened regime of the officers.

Free Officers and Beauty Queens

• An incidental ray of light was thrown this week on the mystery of Cairo's sudden outburst against King Hussein. Like a bolt from the blue, Lt. Ahmed Salem Hussein descended on Amman on Monday morning to tell a fantastic story of love and disillusion. This Iraqi pilot, who escaped with his bomber to Syria on April 2 and spent three months in Cairo, made a few highly revealing statements to his Jordanian hosts, among them that there is in Iraq today a Free Officers organization working in league with the U.A.R. authorities to overthrow Kassem. He also revealed that he understood from some Cairo sources that the new campaign against Hussein was intended merely as camouflage for Cairo's designs in Iraq, where according to him an anti-Kassem coup was to have taken place during the first half of this month. 'Abboud threatened that, should Nasser dare challenge the authenticity of his story, "even with one word," he would not hesitate to reveal the names of the Free Officers. His story, though it sounded logical enough, it still being taken with a grain of salt.

• In Jedda, where a fierce struggle for power between King Saud and Crown Prince Faisal had been going on for several weeks, the situation was still unclear after the night Government, reshuffle announced over the week-end. Two weeks ago it was widely held that Saud had won the day, and that Faisal, sick and badly in need of treatment in Europe, was on the way out, but last week's reports indicated that the contest remained undecided. There is reason to believe, however, that Faisal is not likely to hold out for long.

• The Federation of Mali (Senegal and French Sudan) inaugurated its independence by launching an Arabic periodical and by including an Arabic programme in its broadcasting services. This has led "The Times" (London) to wonder editorially which script the new African States would choose for transliterating their languages — the Roman or the Arabic. The measure has also moved a contributor in the Beirut daily "Al-Hayat" to assert that West, Central and East Africa were nothing but an extension of North Africa, which is itself historically but an extension of the Middle East. No such higher mathematics were involved in the discussions of the Lebanese Students Council which last week protested the appearance in California of the Lebanese and other Arab beauty queens alongside Miss Israel.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 10	0130	ALITALIA	Rome
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
	0810	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1230	EL AL	Rome
	1530	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2155	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. July 11	0230	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0855	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. July 12	0810	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokio
	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1330	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2240	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. July 13	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0910	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0940	M.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0950	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1430	EL AL	Athens, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2155	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THU. July 14	0610	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0630	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0910	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIC	Rome
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2310	AIR FRANCE	Rome (not always), Paris
FRI. July 15	0730	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0940	M.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1530	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	to:
11/7	Tuesday	JERUSALEM	Limassol/Rhodes/Piraeus/Brindisi
12/7	Wednesday	ADRIAS	Limassol/Rhodes/Piraeus/Brindisi
13/7	Wednesday	ENOTRIA	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
13/7	Wednesday	MARMARA	Larnaca/Iskenderun/Izmir/Istanbul
14/7	Thursday	ANKARA	Piraeus/Naples/Genoa/Marseilles

PELTOURS
TRAVEL • TOURS • INSURANCE • FREIGHT
Tel Aviv: 66 Ben Yehuda, Tel. 67197 (5 lines)
Jerusalem: 3 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4316/9
Haifa: 48 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 6561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 03186
Lod Airport: Tel. 37178

DUBEK 10

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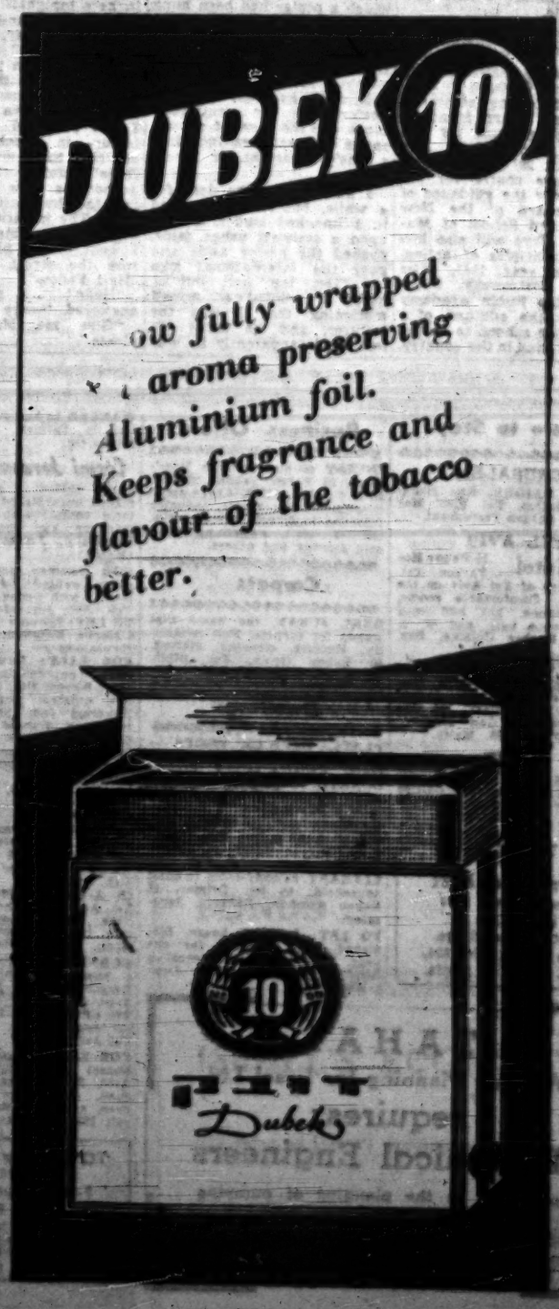
... aroma preserving
Aluminium foil.
Keeps fragrance and
flavour of the tobacco
better.



Rubin Academy Embarks on Expanded Programme

Dance School, Military Music Course Set

SOMEHOW one expects a cacophony of sound from the moment one sets foot inside a music school. At the Rubin Academy of Music, when the school year reached its close on June 30, the students were bent with pencils over examination papers. In another part of the building a parent came to pay his son's tuition fee, where he saw, on entering a large hall, some young boys and girls looking like a junior Martha Graham ensemble in their black leotards, moving rhythmically in response to a few bars of music played on the piano. They were learning music in the most elemental way—through physical movement and response.

Since 1947 when it was founded, the Rubin Academy was a roving body, with classes held in various city schools and teachers harassed by the burden of having to instruct at home. The grant of $308,000 by Samuel Rubin through the America-Israel Cultural Foundation enabled the Academy to move into its new and functional quarters in Smolenskin Street. Though from the street it appears to be a one-storey structure, a part of the building which surrounds a cool and verdant garden patio, rises three stories high and contains lecture halls, practice rooms, studios for private instruction and a record library — facilities of which some 1,200 students and a faculty of over 80 avail themselves.

The school fulfils three functions. The Preparatory Department admits students aged seven to 17 who receive an elementary musical education, together with the study of their chosen instrument, and are then able to enter the Academy. Admittance is, however, limited to those who have matriculated from high school. After studying four years in the Academy, the student earns a teacher's diploma. The departments of the academy are similar to those of musical conservatories the world over: theory and composition, conducting, voice and opera, piano, organ, orchestral instruments, dance, and music education. Whatever subject the student chooses to major in, he is committed to a prerequisite of 20 hours of theoretical studies. For those with professional ambitions, either desiring to be members of an orchestra or performing artists, there are post-graduate studies on completion of which an artist's diploma is granted.

Young ballerinas display their form.

Tuition Fees High

Tuition fees are fairly high — IL300 a year at the Academy and there is no doubt that the Muse inspires many a parent to a well-defined sacrifice. The teachers' salaries, here as elsewhere, are austere and their involvement with music is a labour of love and devotion. A number of partial scholarships are offered yearly. Individual courses in the Academy can also be taken by anyone not interested in following the full curriculum. Monthly recitals, open to the public, afford students an opportunity to gain confidence and test their mettle.

Following the pattern established in the summer of 1958 with the 10-day dance programme of instruction by the Martha Graham troupe, and the following summer's International Harp Symposium, the programme for this summer (running from July 10 to July 23) will feature an intensive course for vocalists under the guidance of Lotte Leonard of the New York Juilliard School of Music. Peter Frye will also lecture on principles of acting.

For the year 1961, Miss Yoheved Dostrowsky, Principal of the Rubin Academy announces the addition of:

1. A dance school, to be the first of its kind in the country. To date all dance instruction has been conducted in "dance studios." The new school will offer instruction in classical ballet, modern dance, choreography, dance notation, history of the dance, make-up and lighting. (A teacher's diploma is obtainable after three years of study.)

2. A department of music education, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education, stressing pedagogy in the preparation of future high school music teachers (a three-year course).

3. A department of military music given in conjunction with the Defence Forces of Israel, aimed at training band leaders and band players.

Need for Bandmasters

The last-mentioned, initiated because of a growing need for bandmasters in the army as well as in outlying towns and settlements, may have a far-reaching influence in prompting the development of an ear for music among those young people uninitiated in serious music. For, as Yoheved Dostrowsky puts it, "we cannot start with symphony orchestras."

Herself a pedagogue, a graduate of the Vienna Academy of Music, Miss Dostrowsky formerly edited a musical publication called "Trelilim," and for many years planned Kol Yisrael's music programmes for children. Her present association with the Academy dates back 12 years. Commenting on the existence or non-existence of a "national music," she expressed the belief that "it takes a long time to create national music patterns." Serious Israel music exists today, but is little known since large works such as symphonies and cantatas rarely get performed or published. "You will discover if you enter a music store and ask for the Second Symphony of Hanoch Jacoby, it is available only in manuscript form, the composer's copy."

Recognition Abroad

Returning to her chief concern, Yoheved Dostrowsky mentioned the names of former students and faculty members who have attained recognition and been accorded public notice abroad. Among them are Eliahu Imbal, who is to conduct the Netherlands Radio Orchestra; Natania Dvorat, featured vocal soloist in the recent Israel Philharmonic performance of Mahler's Second Symphony; Edna Guzman, now in America, who was selected by Abraham Cosins and Arthur Rubinstein to appear on a televised concert; Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir, duo-pianists who have just returned from a successful tour managed by Columbia Artists; Jerome Lowenthal, recently back from Paris after recording there; Ronit Amir, who performed in Belgium and soon will be heard in London. The most recent additions to the faculty are Leon Klepper, a professor of composition from Bucharest, and his wife Anna Klepper, a composer and pianist.

The school is expanding its contact with the public, enlarging the scope of its extra-curricular activities through concert lectures, student concerts and such YMCA audience-packed concerts as those given by the school choir and the Kol Yisrael Orchestra in Mozart's Requiem and Bloch's Sacred Service. If the teachings and talent gathered under one roof are to flourish, they must be exposed to both the applause and critical ear of a music-going public.

GILBERTH ALTBAUER

Hadassah's Surgery Chief Recalls Action-Packed Career

By LUCIEN HARRIS

FEW surgeons anywhere in the world probably command such widespread popular affection as Professor Edward Joseph, who has just retired at the age of 65 from the headship of Hadassah's Surgical Department in Jerusalem after 32 years of continuous service.

When Dr. Joseph arrived in Jerusalem from New Zealand in 1928, he had to run Hadassah's 20-bed surgical department with one assistant and "we had to do everything from brain surgery to orthopaedics."

Before he had time to settle down, the Arab riots broke out and in 1929 many Jewish patients were brought in from Hebron suffering from knife wounds. "We had no beds for them then," recalled Dr. Joseph, "and we had them lying in the corridors and the courtyards of the old Rothschild Hospital in Rehov Hanevi'im."

Joseph himself was an old soldier from World War One, having joined up in 1914, and served for four months with the New Zealand Mounted Rifles until he was wounded at Gallipoli. He came to Palestine equipped with the M.B. Ch.B. from the University of Edinburgh, the M.R.C.S. from London, the M.S. (Surgery) from the University of Minnesota and experience gained as a Fellow in Surgery at the Mayo Clinic and in five years' practice in New Zealand.

Better Prepared

When the 1936 riots came, Dr. Joseph was better prepared. A blood transfusion service and intravenous therapy had been introduced at Hadassah. At first, the patients seemed to have severe reactions — chills and fever — but the situation improved when Dr. Joseph adopted an Australian method of bringing the hydrogen ion concentration of solution up to a certain level by the addition of double phosphates.

Another major contribution of Dr. Joseph's was the development of surgical techniques for the treatment of cancer of the bladder and prostate. Some 100 operations of this kind have been carried out in his department in the past 20 years.

Dr. Joseph had a miraculous escape when he travelled to Mt. Scopus on April 13, 1948 with the ill-fated Hadassah and Hebrew University convoy.

"Halfway up the hill, we were held up by an Arab ambush. There was heavy firing, and my driver was wounded in the head and stopped the car. After I had examined him and found that the wound was fortunately only superficial, he managed to turn the car round and get back to town. I was sent up again that night to Scopus, but when I reached the last Jewish outposts, I was told to go back. Since we could no longer send wounded up to Scopus, we had to evacuate and brought patients down to an improvised hospital in Rehov Hasollel. It was difficult to work there, as the place was small and the surgical arrangements primitive, and we moved over to the English Mission Hospital as soon as we could."

Siege Operations

During the siege of Jerusalem, the Jewish community had cause to be grateful for the "hands of healing" at Hadassah. Dr. Joseph and his fellow-surgeons averaged 21 operations per day for several months during the siege, under heavy bombardment by the Arab Legion.

"There were four teams of surgeons at Hadassah," Dr. Joseph told me. "Two teams were on duty for 24 hours and then the other two took over. This went on for months, and the surgeons sometimes worked all day and night. Some of the younger surgeons went in rotation to serve with the defenders of the Old City. We drew in gynecologists to help us, and trained general practitioners to be anaesthetists."

"I have always considered it important for a surgeon to put in a couple of hours per night studying the latest surgical journals and keeping up with the newest surgical knowledge," explained Dr. Joseph. "If he did not do this, he would be out of date in a short time, since he would not be abreast of the latest techniques. It should be the aim of our surgeons in Israel to do the latest operations with as good results as are achieved in the biggest medical centres in England or America."

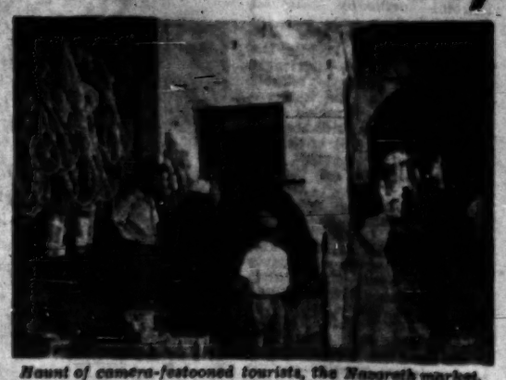
At Kfar Vitkin, where they have had a house for some years and are now going to farm, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph will be strategically situated within easy reach of their three children and eight grandchildren. Their son is an engineer with Tahal in Haifa, one of the daughters is a farmer's wife at Sdeh Warburg, and the other is married to a research worker at the Weizmann Institute.

Israel Revisited

By Rex Dalny

Prosperity to Match Her Beauty

THE view from afar of the city climbing the mountainside is awe-inspiring; its appearance is appropriate indeed to its own legends. The great churches and the grey stone houses against the pale blue sky seem to be the incarnation of the vision of Nazareth held dear for centuries by millions of people. Even a non-believer must admit to a catch in the throat at the sight of such perfection, as he thinks of the majestic rhythms of the New Testament and the paintings of Old Masters. "Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean," Swinbourne complained, "the world has grown gay from thy breath" — but the greyness of Nazareth in the distance is not drab but very beautiful.



Haunt of camera-festooned tourists, the Nazareth market.

Once inside, the town we are plunged into teeming contradictions. The magnificent churches, built regardless of cost, jostle for *lebensraum* against squalid little slums. Well-dressed Arab professional men, nuns in black habits, beggars tendering their ghastly disfigurements, incredibly bright little urchins, sturdy Arab youths, young Jews from nearby settlements, tiny donkeys with gigantic burdens and entranced American tourists trudge unconcernedly side-by-side up and down the alleys and steps that serve as roads. Clean and beautifully dressed children from a kindergarten form a "crocodile" and walk singing down to the main road.

Arabian Nights Quality

Nazareth seems to consist of two roads from which branch the narrow concrete alleys with drains down the centre. Sometimes the side of an alley may be the wall of a huge monastery, at other times it is a hole-in-the-wall shoemaker's shop straight out of the Arabian Nights. The way of the tourist (armed with his faithful camera as a good soldier is with his rifle) is particularly hard in Nazareth: some of his most photogenic subjects resent being photographed for religious reasons and may threaten to destroy the camera if the indefatigable cameraman takes a chance on a quick shot, while other people exactly the same in appearance (except that they are less photogenic) are mortally offended if they are not photographed. Some of the urchins insist on getting paid in advance for starring in home movies in Terre-haute, Indiana or some other remote outpost of Western civilization, while others want copies of the pictures sent to them as soon as possible, and laboriously write addresses in a mixture of Arabic and English. Fortunately the addresses are easy to read in any language as streets are given numbers, not names, the numbers soaring over the thousand as every twist to an alley earns a new number. Presumably the postman is more skilful than the casual visitor at following the intricacies of the system.

The photograph- and bargain-hunting visitor in Nazareth naturally hurries to the bazaars, which, though small, are as attractive and picturesque as any in the Middle East. In some places the alleys have vaulted roofs overhead casting shadows on the high walls beneath which the vendors offer their brassware, carpets, *keffiyehs*, spices, fruits, vegetables, meat, mementoes and other delights.

Holy Places Predominate

One-third of the area of Nazareth is dedicated to churches, monasteries, convents and other holy places, among them some of the most venerated in the world. Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholics, Copts, Anglicans and Baptists all possess important centres of worship in the city where Christ lived before going to Capernaum. The Pope has just approved plans for a great Cathedral to be built in Nazareth which will cost several million dollars.

At one of the highest points in Nazareth (in Street 605/4), the Mayor Sein e-Din Zuabi and his councillors sit and battle with problems of the present rather than glory over the magnificence of the past. Their difficulties are immense.

Nazareth has a total population of 25,000, all Arabs, most of them Christians but many of them Moslems. One-third of the town consists of Churches and Monasteries which are exempt from municipal taxes and other such burdens — indeed, the Mayor often has to provide help for them in many ways. A third of his population, he estimates, consists of refugees and the helpless poor. The result is that the burden of financing and carrying the city falls on a very small sector of the population.

The town has few major sources of earning a livelihood for its citizens. Some 3,000 breadwinners go each day by bus to Haifa and the surrounding Jewish settlements to work, returning in the evening. Haifa is an hour away by bus. The Mayor contends that Nazareth cannot remain a dormitory town for other cities but must have industries of its own.

Jewish Town Started

In recent months the Government has established a Jewish town, Kiryat Nazrat, as part of a vast development project to put new life into the entire area, the idea being that the two sister towns can attract new projects and profit mutually as a result. Nazareth will retain its identity and its character but work will be available near at hand.

So far, the mayor complains, the industries put up in the area have served Kiryat Nazrat far more than Nazareth itself. The new industries include textile mills, a sweet and chocolate factory, a biscuit plant. Almost all the workers engaged, he says, came from the new suburb, although it is conceded that many Arabs are working in the building of the new town and factories. The mayor sits on a joint board with the representatives of the other town and they work together in great harmony, but he had advised the Government that Nazareth itself urgently needs help.

He also feels that not enough is done by the Government Tourist Corporation to bring tourists to one of the most important religious centres in the world. The Galilee Hotel which once made a major bid for the tourist trade in Galilee is virtually closed. Tourists take a perfunctory glance through the city instead of spending hours — and incidentally money — examining its fascinating treasures.

On the positive side Nazareth has been transformed in the last 12 years by the establishment of numerous civic amenities. In 1947 the only source of water was one small spring and the women were compelled to carry water in pitchers for long distances. The dark-eyed damsel carrying water from the well made a romantic picture, but beneath the romance it was in reality a picture of poverty and degradation. Today water is piped to every house in the town. Many public works were put into effect and electricity and telephone networks extended. The education, health and social welfare services are incomparably superior to what they were.

Fortunately the present Municipality gives an impression of being vigorous and realistic and the Government has acknowledged the urgency of the city's problems. Perhaps the near future will see Nazareth enjoying a prosperity to match her beauty and her history.

I PLACED USHERS ON YOUR WALLS, JERUSALEM

By EPHRAIM KISSON

A FEW ephemeral evenings ago, Stockler, the secretary of the "Hail Fellow" club, showed up in my apartment and said:

"Next Saturday, our club is having an evening of light entertainment. We'd be delighted to have you give us a lecture on the subject: 'Is there a genuine Israel humour, and if so, why not?'"

"Look" — I answered, "in my view a writer's primary vocation is to write..."

"Naturally" — thus Stockler, "but even so we couldn't pay more than IL25."

"I'm not concerned about the money..."

"Excellent. Then we are agreed. It starts at 6.30."

I ARRIVED at the club at 6.30. Now I don't like to brag, but the place had filled up and the organizers had locked the gate before the crowd milling about at the entrance. I tried to elbow my way in, but the iron bars on the gate proved impregnable. I went round the building and found the back entrance, a glass door on which a poster had been hung from the inside, announcing my lecture for that evening. Over it there was an open transom. Some optimistic youths were hanging around this door as well, and the poster did not completely block out the view of serried ranks of spectators, including a tensely expectant Mr. Stockler.

I knocked on the door for a while, but no one opened it. I knocked louder, whereupon a stalwart usher came, pushed the poster aside and gave the international sign for "Get the hell out of here." I pointed at myself motioning that I was the lecturer, and he lifted his left hand (apparently he was a south paw) and indicated that he was going to break all my bones. The youthful crowd round me started pulling my leg because the hoary old trick had not come off, and I intensified my raps on the door, underscoring them with rhythmical kicks. The door opened a crack and the chief usher hit me on the head with a broomstick.

"No room" — he shouted. "Go away!"

"I reeled from the force of the blow, but did not lose my presence of mind:

"I'm the lecturer"—I threw at him quickly and jumped aside. "Let me in, will you?"

"Not even Ben-Gurion gets in here tonight!" — the chief usher roared and swung the stick. "Go away, boy, or I'll call the police!"

I sat down on the kerb and took stock of the situation. Under no circumstances was I willing to give up, because I had prepared a wonderful lecture in which I pointed out that there was no native Israel humour because the authorities were not supporting the humouristic institutions. The impatient applause within spurred me into action. I went to the pharmacy across the street and dialled "Hail Fellow":

"Hello" — a gruff voice answered, "we're full up."

"Give me Mr. Stockler, please."

"Impossible. He's listening to the lecture."

To my lecture, that is.

When I got back to base, only one obstinate young man with an accordion case was still besieging the back entrance. We quickly made friends; he was the Varied Artistic Programme, and he too had failed to make it before the drawbridge was lowered.

We pooled our ideas, but nothing clever occurred to us on how we could circumvent the vigilance of the ushers. Albert — that was the the name of the Varied Artistic Programme — took out his accordion and started playing rousing marches, but the music was drowned out by the catcalls of the impatient audience.

Something desperate had to be done. Returning to the pharmacy, I asked for something with which one could write on glass. (I had the transom pane in mind.)

"You are a lecturer at the club?" — the pharmacist asked.

"Yes."

"They generally use lipstick."

I bought a "Kiss of Fire" brand, had the Programme help me up the rainpipe and wrote in huge fiery letters:

"I am the lecturer ! ! "

The chief usher and his assistant spotted me and grabbed broomsticks, but before they could unlock the door, we had bolted.

The accordion was terribly heavy and Albert panted that he would have given up long ago, except that Stockler had promised him IL75 for the programme filler spot. As we passed a post-office, a brilliant idea flashed through my mind. I asked the clerk how long it takes for an urgent telegram to be delivered in Tel Aviv. He answered:

"1 hour."

"AM OUTSIDE STOP" — I wrote, "LET ME IN GOD'S SAKE STOP YOUR LECTURER".

We went went back to the club, but the postman would not come (Israel Posts take note!) Inside, pandemonium had broken out. Obviously, the place would blow up in a matter of minutes, just like the Summit. There was no time to lose.

"Crash in!" — Albert asked hoarsely, and I could see no other way out, or rather in. In a corner of the yard we found a stout scaffolding beam, took it under our arms, walked back a few steps from the door and hurtled our battering ram against the fortress gate. It resisted the first onslaught, but the second lifted it from its hinges.

The infighting was short but violent. The chief usher rushed Albert and felled him with one blow of his bear paw. I dodged the chair thrown at me, then ran in zigzags towards the auditorium to avoid the bullets. The chief usher left the body of the Artistic Programme and jumped me from behind, but only grabbed my coat which I left in his hands. I burst into the lecture hall, my head bloody but unbowed.

"Yes, these things happen sometimes" — Stockler agreed. "Perhaps our ushers are overeager, but believe me, it would be much worse if they weren't."

Stockler introduced me to the audience.

"Ladies and gentlemen" — I opened, "there definitely is a special kind of humour in Israel..."

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ISRAEL AVIATION INDUSTRIES SHOW THEIR WARES

Fouga Jet Magister pilot trainer is shown in stages of assembly at Israel Aircraft Industries new hangar and Administrative Building (top left). Top right — repairing an Arkia plane; lower left — Fouga assembly line; lower right — propeller department; centre — modern engine testing equipment.

Israel Bond Photos by Ilani

ISRAEL ASSEMBLED JET HERALDS NEW ERA FOR AIR INDUSTRY

By PHILIP GILLON

THE delivery to the Israel Air Force of the first Fouga jet-assembled in Israel marks a great stride forward by the Israel Aircraft Industries (formerly called Bedek), one of the country's most bizarre but most successful enterprises. In six years Bedek has become one of the largest employers of labour in the country: in 1954 the firm opened with 70 employees, two years ago there were 1074, today there are 2,139 and the expansion is proceeding at a formidable tempo.

On superficial consideration the repair, sale, assembly, manufacture and design of aircraft hardly seems to be a suitable venture for a small country with limited raw materials or industrial experience. On further analysis, however, it emerges that such an enterprise is ideal for Israel.

The main item that Israel Aircraft Industries is selling is labour. The company's own allocation is that 75 per cent of its output is work and only 25 per cent material: of this latter amount, 10 per cent is provided by local suppliers and the proportion is expected to increase as aluminium sheets are turned out in the near future by Israel's own rolling mills. If the country's labour costs can be kept lower than those of competing firms in Europe and America after allowing for the cost of transport to Israel, Israel is in a position to develop a great industry based on technical skills.

The firm is the only one of its kind between Europe and Japan: Israel's strategic position enables IAI to service planes from all parts of Europe, Africa and Asia. Apart from its staple customers — the Air Force, El Al, Arkia — the firm services all foreign airlines touching at Lydda and has customers even in highly developed European countries. It has just delivered a second Dakota, completely overhauled, to Cambodia. In last three years IAI earned $1.5m. from repairs and overhauls for foreign firms alone; it hopes to increase the figure this year. The company copes with 14 different types of plane and 11 types of jet, a staggering technical achievement.

At present the prices charged to customers are somewhat lower than in Europe and very much lower than in America. Mr. Al Schwimmer, the managing director, points out that this has been managed without subsidies, overt or covert. The wage scales are determined by the Government and the Histadrut.

Bedek began with some 40 foreign experts. The firm has capitalized on another of Israel's most important invisible assets, the presence here of numbers of trained, energetic and dedicated persons from many lands. Immigration, often considered a strain, is of course in reality a major source of strength. The engineers and others who launched the firm towards its present soaring success came from the air forces and aircraft industries of the U.S., South Africa, England, India, Czechoslovakia and other Central and Eastern European countries. This group came to Bedek via the Hagana and the Israel Air Force; they still form the hard core of management.

Today there are no "foreign experts" on the payrolls and streams of able intelligent and trained personnel are flowing from the Technion, the vocational schools, Ministry of Labour courses, the Air Force and the firm's training courses.

The ultimate test of whether such a firm will keep its customers is not price but quality. The standard attained has been very high and well up to international level; had this not been the case, of course Bedek would not have been licensed by the American Government and other bodies with equally rigid demands. To comply with American regulations for manufacturers of planes, the former inspection department has just been converted into a quality control division. The most modern equipment has been obtained and the system of checking is as near to being foolproof as possible.

The new division for assembling Fouga jet trainers was started two years ago when a licence was obtained from France to sell the plane anywhere outside Europe and the French territories. This is, of course, the first plane to come off an Israel production line: except for the engine and instruments, all parts are of local manufacture. The plane will sell at approximately $140,000 and is described by the local test pilot as "Very good, an excellent plane." In view of the high repute of the French aircraft industry, it should be comparatively easy to find purchasers.

Even more ambitious is the plan to sell a locally-designed twin-jet passenger plane for civilian use. Known as an "executive plane," the B101, as it is called, has a range of 1,400 miles and is primarily planned for the American market. Large manufacturers of planes in the United States have not bothered to build small jets of this type. IAI has been working at it for a year and has just completed a full-scale "mock-up." If everything goes according to plan, the Lydda plant should be turning out 40 planes a year after 1962. The estimated cost will be in the neighbourhood of $250,000.

The present capital investment is IL17m., all provided by the Government. While no profit figures are published, Mr. Schwimmer points out that the firm "is in the black and intends to make profits." Future plans envisage an expansion of the labour force to 4,000-5,000 within a few years. This is an impressive plant by any standards, a gigantic one for a small country handicapped as Israel was.

Men Behind the Controls

By PAUL KOHN

IT was during Mr. Ben-Gurion's tour of the U.S. in 1951 that he visited Intercontinental Airways, an aircraft maintenance base in Burbank, California. It was operated by Al Schwimmer, already well-known in Israel for his part in the early build-up of the air force of this country during the War of Independence. "Come over to Israel and set up a place like you have here," Mr. Ben-Gurion challenged the 35-year-old American.

Though it is said of Al Schwimmer that he can put together a plane that flies out of a few pieces of junk, this is not the way he runs Israel Aircraft Industries, whose managing director he is. His quiet manner of speech, gentle smile and leather pipe are his natural facade for a dynamic personality. He has been in the aviation business for 25 years and holds a pilot's licence, though he prefers to describe himself as a "practical engineer."

He worked as a flight engineer with America's Lockheed and Douglas plane manufacturers, and served in the U.S. Air Force Transport Command. "I came through here many times during the war," he says. He was with T.W.A. when contacted by the late Yehuda Arazi on possibilities of transferring aircraft to Israel.

Al Schwimmer formed a group of air and ground crews, purchased war surplus C-46's, Constellations, DC-4's, B-17's and Mustangs and hundreds of tons of spare parts, and flew them surreptitiously to this country. The C-46 transport planes were sent on night flights to Czechoslovakia, and disassembled Messerschmidts and arms and ammunition were flown to secret landing strips here.

On their return to the U.S., Al, Leo Gardner, and others of their Mahal group faced trial in Federal courts on charges of "illegal export of arms." Schwimmer was fined $10,000.

He now lives in Savyon with his sabra wife and three - and - a - half-year-old son. "The tremendously rapid build-up in a very short time has given me little time for anything else but Bedek," he says, but not in complaint. As a result, in three months he has not been able to finish a model plane for his son.

GROWING at an even faster pace than Bedek has been its Engineering Department, headed by Dr. Eric Schatzki. He joined Bedek in September 1958, coming here from the U.S. to do so, and since then his staff has increased threefold to 270 persons.

Dr. Schatzki, 62, has 40 years of aviation behind him. Whilst at Darmstadt University in Germany in 1923, he designed his own glider. From 1926 to 1933 he was a test pilot and chief engineer with Lufthansa. He next joined Fokker of Amsterdam as Chief Engineer and at the start of the war left for the U.S. to join Republic, whose most recent success is the F-105 U.S. Air Force supersonic fighter.

HUGO MAROM
Test Pilot

AL SCHWIMMER
Managing Director, Israel Aircraft Industries

In 1949, Dr. Schatzki joined El Al, where he was in charge of maintenance, but later he returned to the U.S. When his children were of "the age when they need their parents with them." Before coming back here two years ago Dr. Schatzki ran his own design office in New York. "Through blood and sweat," he has learned a good Hebrew.

At I.A.I. they tell you that Dr. Schatzki has injected a particularly enthusiastic spirit into the Engineering Department. Its B-101 "Executive-type," twin-engined, eight-seater jet craft, the "mock up" of which has just been completed, took a year to design.

Dr. Schatzki and his top assistants claim that the B-101 will meet the stringent requirements of the American Federal Aviation Agency. It is not the technical aspect that prevents I.A.I. from manufacturing jet planes, but marketing possibilities.

"Our engineering is as reliable as anywhere abroad. The knowledge of how to handle aircraft has changed from practically nil to a most favourable international standard," Dr. Schatzki stated.

MR. Shlomo Ostersetzer, I.A.I.'s 32-year-old Chief Design Engineer, is in a position to compare the Lydda enterprise with that of Fokker at Schiphol. He was with the Dutch company for five years as Chief Systems Engineer, "and up to my neck in development projects when contacted by a Bedek representative." Though not enthusiastic, he thought it worth a trip to Israel, particularly as he was urged to so by a pretty friend who worked for El Al at the time. He was asked in 1958 to head Bedek's Engineering Department after the tragic death of Ya'acov Piatelli.

"I was hooked by the atmosphere and personal charm of Hyman Shamir (Deputy General Manager of I.A.I.), Shlomo said this week. He is the company's top expert on systems such as fuel, hydraulics, electric, cabin pressurization, fire prevention and anti-icing. He was with the chief designing team of the Fokker "Friendship" turbo-prop, bought by 18 companies.

Mr. Ostersetzer finds far greater variety in the contracts of I.A.I. than Fokker (4,000 employees) which concentrates on building new aircraft. The Dutch and Israel companies have in common the chance they give young people to make good. Shlomo is the son of a director of a Hebrew School in Antwerp, and studied thermodynamics engineering at the Polytechnical College in Zurich. He is described as one of I.A.I.'s most brilliant engineers.

A FORMER Mahal volunteer from London, genial Sam Berke, 36, has become chief production and methods engineer. He studied aeronautical engineering at Queen Mary's College and did research work at Farnborough. As a member of Habonim, he was prepared to turn tractor mechanic but on arrival here in 1948 was saved for his profession and became officer in charge of technical training of the I.A.F.

In 1954 with the Defence Ministry Purchasing Mission in Britain he acquired Meteor jet equipment. A year later he joined Bedek as project engineer of the Bedsil Programme for repairing and testing jet engines.

Sam met his wife, Sheila Wartaki of London Habonim, in the Mahal office of the I.A.F., and they were among the first residents of Zahala.

BEDEK's chief test pilot for the past year has been Hugo Marom, a heavyweight cheery chap of 32. He claims over 3,000 flying hours, 15 of them in the first Fouga handed to the Air Force. "Naturally, I was scared the first time I took the Fouga up — I am only human," he said.

Hugo was born in Brno, Czechoslovakia, spent the war years in England, and came to this country in 1948. He learnt to fly with the Israel Air Force, joining its first pilots' course. He became a test pilot after a tough course at Brellgny, France. His opinion of the Fouga is "A Wonderful plane, meeting all the requirements for training jet pilots."

ISRAELIS ABROAD

WITH his recent appearances in South Africa, the pianist Mindru Katz has reaped an overwhelming reception. "The Star" of Johannesburg wrote: "Mindru Katz confirmed that he is one of the most exciting and gifted of a long line of distinguished pianists to come here in the post war ... while the "Rand Daily Mail" commented: "Few pianists can achieve such utterly unmannered emphasis and such undistorted phrasing ... And after a performance of the Mozart F flat (K 482) concerto with the Capetown Orchestra, the reaction of "The Cape Times" critic was: "Seldom has an audience there been so transported by enthusiasm" ... A

Satisfying Start to Haifa Youth Ballet

THE first performance of Nahum Shahar's Ballet Theatre has taken place at the Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel. Its members are well trained, their timing good and, although they have the usual difficulty of beginners in dancing and acting simultaneously, they are already sufficiently equipped to provide a satisfactory evening.

It is clear that a new group must be judged on its choreography because the choreographer will not strain his dancers beyond the point their education has reached. Shahar's style is American out of Rudolf von Laban; he has the bare feet and the phrasing "space" and "movement" pat; and, since his dances concern themselves chiefly with mental struggles, he has got as near Expressionism as that term is permissible in ballet.

The first part of his programme is entitled "Contrasts" but actually the entire programme works on that basis and Shahar's problem is to bring out the contrasts patently to the observers and — at the same time to avoid "ham." This he does by playing down his effects; for example, the uninhibited woman (Dina Shahar) in his second piece is a wheedling temptress when she might have easily thrown herself about to no purpose. On the other hand, the differences in the first piece could have been more marked. In the third scene of "The Search," the jazz pair who are both suited to their role could have shown a little more abandon, let the music follow them rather than they the music, a point rectified in the last scene. "The Search" is a long ambitious set work of four persons in search of a spiritual solution. The dancing is very competent and it is possible for the audience to grasp the idea without recourse to the programme.

A word for the short dance of a ballet teacher who demonstrates a movement, after which the pupils imitate it in turn. This is an old device utilized attractively because the choreographer sticks to his conceptions by having the execution run true to the dancer's individual character. It possesses an element of charm which would bear some expansion, say through partly miming, in order to stress its nuances. Another reason for my emphasizing this piece is because I think that, even more than "The Search," it points the way whereby Shahar may eventually integrate his philosophical attitude into more objective themes, as others have done under the same influences.

H.

Mixed Batch at Poster Show

THE Bezalel's show, "Art Exhibition Posters, 1900-1960" could have been a most interesting event. It might have rendered the development of the arts in our age, the birth and growth of new styles and the rise of modern poster-art, starting with Paris-born Jules Chéret, its *fin de siecle* pioneer.

Unfortunately the Bezalel collection, which begins at about 1900, stops at World War I and resumes continuity only after the inception of the State except for some meaningless samples from the twenties, thus leaving the most important period in the development of modern representational art virtually untouched. And since the choice of the exhibits was determined not by the requirements of an instructive exhibition but by the works that happened to be at the museum's disposal, we learn far more about the institutions Bezalel is in contact with than about the evolution of art that the show is intended to reflect. To fill the hall the organizers even resorted to some "Visit France" posters whose connection with art is strictly accidental. In addition, details about the origin of the posters on show should have been given much more systematically.

Nevertheless, several outstanding samples of graphic art appease the critical observer. Leo Putz's poster of the *Moderne Galerie*, Muenchen (1912) is a masterpiece by this well-known member of the Scholle group, which revelled in the joy of living and love for poetic paint and decorative conception.

The placards of Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum dominate: the Paul Klee exhibition poster, one of the show's high-lights, demonstrates in an exemplary manner how homogeneity of composition can be attained by the deliberate unification of drawing and characters, while the "Chemigrafie" — placard, from the same institution — is a masterpiece in the sole use of characters.

The famous poster of the Rijksmuseum's Rembrandt Exhibition of 1956 (Otto Treumann), based on the master's signature, proves that clever austerity is one of the most valuable resources of graphic art.

GERSHON WALTER BON

AMIRAM TAMARI: Don Quixote (oil)
From his current Exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

GLIKA MILRAUER: Still Life (oil).
From her current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

IN THE GROOVE

"Tender Music by Candle Light" (Telefunken—Hed Artzi, AN 62-49, 12" LP-IL13.50.)

THIS, like the former disc, is for intimate parties, where the accent is on dancing and tender talk. The music comes from many different countries and is played by five orchestras, which makes for variety and pleasant entertainment.

"Nicola Paone" (Artzu-Hed Artzi, AN 62-50, 12" LP-IL13.50).

AN American crooner of Sicilian stock with a checkered career of dishwashing, radio shows, jewellery selling and crooning on records and in shows in the U.S. and South America, Nicola Paone now manages his own restaurant on East 54th Street. All the lyrics and the tunes in this record are by Paone, well arranged by Peterson and Verplanck and highly enjoyable. There is more that is Italian-Sicilian than American, but the blend between the Old and the New World has here produced a fascinating personality whom one does not tiré of listening to. Comedy, pastoral sentimental, love songs and lullaby—it is all there on one disc, and all done in good taste, with charm and love of the subjects. My favourite is "Blah, Blah, Blah," a hilarious — but so true! — description of marital bliss and mutual understanding, inimitably interpreted. Highly recommended.

"Prima Corrida and his Orchestra play Six Tangos and Four Paso Dobles, (Vogue—Hed Artzi, LD 604, 10" LP-IL9.50).

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Y.S.

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C.P. SNOW'S METICULOUS JUSTICE

By H. M. DALESKI

THE AFFAIR by C. P. Snow. London: Macmillan. 376 pp. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

I SUPPOSE I should say at once that C. P. Snow is a writer whom I admire but whom I find it difficult to like. That is to say, he compels the sort of admiration which one feels for the performance of a smooth, fault-lessly-running machine, but leaves one wishing rather wistfully for the warmth of human imperfection.

"The Affair" is the eighth novel in a contemplated sequence of some ten or eleven volumes which will eventually bear the general title of "Strangers and Brothers" Once again Lewis Eliot is the narrator and, as in "The Masters," the scene is set in a fictional Cambridge college. Seventeen years have passed since the placid life of the college was disturbed by the machinations which attended the election of a new Master, but the same refined Cambridge air settles accommodatingly over the changes that time has made. Those Fellows who reappear in this book are older of course but no more staid than they were, and they participate in college ritual with the same undeviating ceremoniousness. It is the younger Fellows who are a disruptive element. One of them, Dr. Howard, has been found guilty of scientific fraud by the college Court of Seniors and deprived of his Fellowship. A young scientist, who was one of those deputed to investigate the technical aspects of the alleged fraud, thereupon discovers some fresh evidence which makes it appear likely that Howard is innocent. The book deals with the efforts of a group of Fellows to get the Court to reinstate Howard in the name of justice.

Shades of Dreyfus

The novel derives its title from an analogy between the Howard scandal and the Dreyfus affair. Howard, of course, is not Jewish but he is a fellow-traveller. Moreover, he is notably deficient in the Cambridge graces, and his surly, morose manner makes him highly uncongenial to his colleagues. Snow, however, is not fundamentally concerned with the question of discrimination, for all the Fellows act in good faith in their initial condemnation of Howard, though, their dislike of him makes it easier for them to dismiss his constant protestations of innocence. What Snow examines is the clash of conflicting interests which threaten to militate against justice being done once the fresh evidence is discovered. Though he explores this theme within the framework of wider implication, and they are the more disturbing in that they relate to the behaviour of men who are as intelligent and as fair-minded as any to be met with in the world which is occasionally glimpsed beyond the college walls.

Technical Accomplishment

The book is a testimony to Snow's formidable analytical intellect and great technical accomplishment. With an economical precision of language and a muscularly tight ordering of scenes, the devious ways in which external considerations impede men's efforts to be just are revealed. The senior Fellows who constitute the Court are reluctant to believe that they could have made a mistake; other Fellows cling to the *status quo*, partly out of inertia and partly out of a desire for easy peace and harmony, since the dispute threatens to split the college. Nor is the moral choice simple. The new evidence tells heavily in Howard's favour but it is not conclusive, and if he is exonerated the fraud must be attributed to the recently deceased and celebrated professor under whom he was doing his research.

Personal considerations begin to obtrude themselves, and the Howard affair is insidiously linked to the power politics of the forthcoming magisterial election.

Ironically, those who fight for justice are themselves forced to make use of morally questionable means to gain their way. At one stage the Court of Seniors is subjected to what amounts to blackmail, and wilts before it. Thereafter Howard's supporters can only secure his reinstatement by making a serious allegation, which they cannot substantiate, against one of the members of the Court. The Fellow concerned is only circumstantially guilty of misbehaviour, but his reputation is sacrificed in the name of justice to Howard. The justice that is finally done to Howard himself is meticulous: absolved of fraud, he is nevertheless convicted of academic irresponsibility, and it is clear that he will not be re-elected when his Fellowship expires.

Game of Chess

It is all rather like an elaborate game of chess and, fascinated, one watches the master-player making his perfectly executed moves. While the game lasts it is intensely exciting, but when all the pieces have been neatly packed away one stealthily admits to a chilling sense of disappointment. Can it be, one wonders, that the master himself is to blame? That he has played with such confident and passionless insouciance as to be unfeeling in his triumph and somewhat scornful that we care ardently for the game?

It is this sort of reservation, at all events, that I have about "The Affair." In "A Passage to India," for instance, which also has a threatened miscarriage of justice at the centre of the plot, Forster is not so much concerned with the theoretical concept of justice as with subjecting personal relations to the greatest possible strain, and he writes out of a feeling for the sanctity of such relations. In "The Affair," as Snow himself is at pains to point out, people care for justice, but no one cares for Howard. No one, indeed, cares very much for anyone else, and one is left with the suspicion that the writer himself is concerned only with the neat patterning of a scientific enquiry. To that end, characters are subordinated to their functions in the plot and have only the limited sort of existence which such rigidity enforces.

The climax of the book is a representative instance of the limitations of Snow's method. To begin with, the opposing sides are so evenly matched that Snow has to make use, a little too conveniently, of a *deus ex machina* in order to resolve the intricacies of the plot. The actual moment of decision, moreover, is a bleak indication of the merely intellectual righteousness which informs the book:

"An old dog can't change his tricks. I'm not as quick as some of you," said Brown, demonstrating the situation. "You mustn't expect too much. Remember, both of you, I've only admitted the bare possibility. I'm not prepared to see other people blackguarded for the sake of that. And that's as far as I'm able to go tonight. Even that means eating some of my words than I like doing. I don't mind it with you, Paul, but it isn't so congenial elsewhere. Still, I've got this far. I think I shouldn't be entirely easy if we didn't make some accommodation for Howard."

The careful circumlocution of Brown's remarks is a measure of the dryness of the atmosphere. One respects the integrity of both author and character, but it is difficult to warm to either of them.

LUDWIG SCHWERIN: Beatniks in Rotterdam (Gouache) executed during his recent stay in Holland.

The Race to the White House

By Mendel Kohansky

CANDIDATES 1960. Edited by Eric Sevareid. Basic Books, Inc. New York. 359 pp.
RICHARD NIXON, a Political and Personal Portrait, by Earl Mazo. Harper & Brothers Publishers. New York. 309 pp.
Both books available at the USIS Libraries in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.)

ONE of the seven men portrayed in "Candidates 1960" will most probably be the next U.S. President and may very well hold the destiny of mankind in his hands. What manner of man will he be?

The sad fact is that the American voter will know little about the candidate for whom he will cast his ballot in November. As Eric Sevareid points out in his perceptive introduction, there is a vast distance between the Man and the Public Image, and it is the latter who gets the votes. The public image is, to a great degree, a synthetic product, the result of the labours of publicists, public relations men, television directors, photographers, speech writers — a variety of highly specialised professionals whose job it is to present the candidate to the public in the most attractive light. Sevareid, who is one of America's best news analysts and as such an expert on political candidates, admits that in the 1952 elections he was led to believe and even publicly said so, that General Eisenhower was a man "with pride in the language." Then he heard the newly elected President speak at a press conference.

To continue illustrating the point, Estes Kefauver made an initial good showing as a candidate largely due to his ability to shake thousands of hands daily and thus communicate friendliness and warmth. Few people realised, however, that the Senator rarely saw the person whose hand he shook, and never listened to what he said. On the other hand, Stevenson who is ill at ease among crowds, always listens carefully to the other person. Again, Eisenhower's phenomenal popularity is due in a great measure to the warmth he radiates in public appearances, but it isn't generally known that he doesn't have a single intimate friend, and that behind the closed doors of the White House he is given to monumental rages.

Another sad reality of American politics is that a good candidate may make a poor President and vice versa. For instance, good looks are of no help whatsoever in discharging the duty of the office, but are very important in getting votes. Consequently, five of the seven candidates listed in the book are very handsome men, in addition to the other qualities they possess. When the Democratic party convenes on Monday to nominate its candidate, the delegates will undoubtedly remember that John Kennedy has youthful good looks while Adlai Stevenson is middle-aged and bald.

Men with Fortunes

It is interesting to note that of the seven candidates five are men of great wealth. Adlai Stevenson is a landed gentleman; John Kennedy shares in a fabulous fortune made by his father; Lyndon Johnson is a big Texas rancher; Stuart Symington amassed millions in industry; and Nelson Rockefeller is a Rockefeller.

Times did change. A generation ago wealth was a handicap to a candidate; the American voter was afraid of and distrusted millionaires, and it would have been unthinkable that a Rockefeller should run for office. It is a mark of more advanced democracy that the people are now ready to accept the millionaire's son Kennedy on the same footing as the grocer's son Nixon.

The portraits included in "Candidates 1960" do not add much to the understanding of the complex men who aspire to be President. The authors of the individual essays are all prominent journalists, Washington correspondents of important newspapers who have had the opportunity to observe the men they write about at close quarters for a number of years. However, they do not have much to add to what they have already written in newspaper articles. The one possible exception is Mary McGrory's portrait of Adlai Stevenson, the most complex of them all, and the only candidate who readily admits his doubts whether he is temperamentally, intellectually and physically fitted for the job. The others must have these doubts too, for they are all intelligent men, but wouldn't say it aloud.

Nixon Confident

Of the latter no one gives the impression of greater self-confidence than Richard Nixon, the subject of a full-length biography by Earl Mazo, also a Washington newsman. Unlike other top political figures, Nixon is blessed with a double public image. There is the cold political craftsman, the unscrupulous opportunist, the ruthless hatchet man; and there is the dedicated, idealistic crusader against Communism and corruption, the seasoned statesman at 47, the only American leader who can stand up to Khrushchev, the clean-living family man and church-goer.

Mazo's biography is clearly intended to expand and embellish the positive public image of the Vice-President. The author admits that early in his career Nixon might have been a little rough on his political opponents, but that's a thing of the past. The new Nixon is, in addition to his other sterling qualities, a magnanimous man. When, following his astonishing victory in New York State, Rockefeller suddenly emerged for the Republican nomination as another serious possibility, Nixon was glad to share with him the glory, Mazo says. Except that shortly after the book was published Nixon let the axe fall and Rockefeller was forced to withdraw.

There is an interesting omission in this detailed biography. Not a word is said about Nixon's interests outside of politics. Evidently he doesn't have any, nothing to soften that single-minded drive for the highest prize in his chosen field. It frightens one a bit. Should he be elected, Americans may find themselves looking back longingly to the men in the White House who played golf or the piano.

Inside View of Israel

By Mark Segal

"ISRAEL SEEN FROM WITHIN" Quarterly published in English by "Ihud Olami" of Mapai, Tel Aviv, March-June, 1960.

WHEN abroad recently it occurred to me that our life in Israel is seen by a large section of Jews through somewhat distorted lenses. Either they have before them the stereotype "blond beast under the *kova tembel*" of the best-seller *genre* or the intellectually arid mass produced tear-jerkers out of some of our Institutions.

An attempt to alter this state of affairs was made two years ago in the Department for English-speaking countries of "Ihud Olami" of Mapai, with a Quarterly bearing the title of "Israel Seen From Within." This journal has had the unfortunate fate of serving as an adjunct to the "Jewish Frontier" which was in a decline.

Deep Probing

The aim of "seeing Israel from within" was accomplished by forfeiting "window-dressing" and dealing with such painful subjects as the Wadi Salib disturbances. Thus the December 1959 issue carried a piece by Rahel Zabari examining the school system and its inadequacies in handling immigrant children from oriental countries, and one by Prof. Andre Chouraqi on the problems involved in the "Return of North African Jewry to Jewish History." The same issue also contained Giora Lotan on "Welfare without Politics" and thoughts on the muddle in the Social Welfare services by David Macarov, an American social worker now living in Israel.

The Quarterly has been lucky enough to secure the work of Jacqueline Kahanoff (author of a novel "Jacob's Ladder" and holder of the of the Houghton Mifflin and Atlantic Monthly awards). She was born in Egypt, and studied and lived in Paris, London, New York and now Tel Aviv. In the very first issue of the Quarterly, April 1959, Mrs. Kahanoff wrote a piece entitled "Reflections of a Levantine Jew." Evoking Durrell's Alexandria she speaks of "the Levantine process of reconciling opposites," and makes a plea to Israelis "to rediscover... ourselves in the Levantine world. When we accept ourselves as such, we might also be accepted by others..."

In the most recent issue—of March, 1960, Mrs. Kahanoff takes the roof off personal tragedies involved in the official phrase "kibbutz galuyot," in a short story — "Sarina." Sarina is the mother of a family of middle-class immigrants from Egypt, settled in a development town, whose daughter, Bella, marries Clement, a young immigrant from Morocco. "Nothing is stronger than the bond between mother and son in Arab families, and that's what some of these Moroccan Jews are — Arabs" The mother screams "You are killing me, you pierce my heart, my death be on your head!", until the son does her will and remains hers. Sarina sighed "People think Oriental women are subdued, almost slaves. They don't know about the kind who rule over their children, even when these are married."

Heartless Planning

Mrs. Kahanoff shows how the daughter of the emancipated Alexandrian mother slips back into the *smala* (the clan) dominated by her mother-in-law, to whom the husband has to present "proof" of the wedding's consummation at the family lunch on the morrow of the wedding night. Mrs. Kahanoff shows the senselessness of those *outlets* who class all oriental immigrants in one category and that of the politicians who make decisions about people's lives without understanding the harm they do.

The same issue has Mr. Ben-Gurion cheerfully dwelling on "Realistic Idealism" where he elaborates his arguments for labour unity. A young Oxford graduate, now a member of a Kibbutz Bet Ha'Emek, Henry Near, writes on Zionist youth movements and Nissim Rejwan explains the rivalry of Nasser and Kassem. Reuven Berman, in writing about "the Israel artist and his public," reveals that artists not only pay fat sums to owners of galleries for exhibiting the paintings but hand over up to 50% of each sale!

Experienced Staff

The Quarterly's aim is to facilitate the Western Jewry-Israel dialogue. This is served by the fact that its creators and editors originated in English-speaking countries, yet have had been sufficient time in this country to be so involved intellectually and physically in it, that they are able to mirror and interpret its life in the patterns of thought and expression understandable to Jews in the English-speaking world. The Editor, London-born Lily Beyrack-Cohen, head of the Ihud Department for English-speaking countries, worked in association with Arthur Saul Super until his recent departure for South Africa. Her editorial board includes Louis and Chasya Pincus and Phillip Gillon — formerly of South Africa, David Breslau — formerly of the U.S., and Aliza Levenberg. Their Editorial Secretary is Michal Jacobson.

They have been able to fashion a publication which could genuinely reflect not only the deeper thinking of Israel's leaders, but analyses of trends in our society. The Quarterly has offered a platform for some highly original material which provokes thought for those who live in Israel as much as for people residing abroad. Therefore it is perhaps to be regretted that the new Secretary of the Ihud Olami, Mr. Meir Argov, M.K., should have announced recently that he intends issuing a journal in English devoted to ideological issues. He explained that "It would be just like the journal published by Lenin and his comrades at the time of the Russian Revolution!"

It is our opinion that his potential readers prefer discussions of problems affecting day-to-day life rather than out-dated flowery ideological phrases.

Blood-Stained Bible In Edinburgh Museum

By B. STRAUSS

DURING a recent visit to the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh, I was intrigued by some brown spots on one of the two volumes of the parchment manuscript Hebrew Bible known as the "Codex Edinburgensis." My suspicion that this was human blood was confirmed by the librarian who informed me that a test made some 40 years ago had proved this beyond doubt. But the source of this manuscript and the circumstances of its coming into the Library's possession are unknown.

The "Codex Addinburgensis" must have been written for study as it is vowel-pointed and each verse is followed by the corresponding rendering of the Onkelos. Each chapter has the Massoretic notes at the end. The scribe, Nathan ben-Moshe, was probably an Ashkenazi Jew who lived in France, Germany or Poland in the 14th-15th century. Rabbi Mosha, the scribe's father, is described at the end of the first volume as "Rabbi Moyses Cordubensis."

In an article in "The Expository Times (Vol. 22, 1910-1911), A.R.S. Kennedy, Professor at the University of Edinburgh, concluded that this bible had been stained with blood during a massacre in the Middle Ages. Little imagination is needed to imagine the volume lying in a pool of human blood in France or Germany. The place is indicated by the German-style Hebrew characters used by the scribe. The pigskin binding over wooden boards is, of course, of a later date (1587).

The National Library of Scotland, founded over 300 years ago as the Private Library of the Faculty of Advocates now has a collection of over two million books and manuscripts. However, besides the above-mentioned bible it has only one Hebrew Manuscript and a handful of Hebrew books. Among the latter is "Sefer Kitzur Hadikduk" ספר קצור הדקדוק (A Hebrew Grammar) dating to 1644. Obviously this book was not printed by Jews, as no Jews lived in England or Scotland at the time. Its author, John Row, the Reformer and Minister of the Protestant faith, appears to have been the first teacher of Hebrew in Scotland.

The Row family taught Hebrew to children in school, and as grammar books are usually only printed when there is a demand for them, it may be assumed that Hebrew was taught and spoken in Scotland during the 16th and 17th century by a number of people, where there were hardly any Jews at the time.

How the Japanese See Us

By AL ALTMAN

ISRAEL RECONSTRUCTED, by Masayuki Kobayashi. Waseda University Press, Tokyo. 336 pp.
HERE AND THERE IN THE WORLD: Israel, by Hidesaburo Kuroshima. Sagami Shobo, Tokyo. 209 pp.

THE two books on Israel published in Japan during the past year are a sign of a slowly growing curiosity among a small circle about what is happening in this country. Prof. Kobayashi's book is a translation of Norman Bentwich's "Israel." Prof. Bentwich wrote a special chapter for the Japanese edition that brings developments up-to-date. Up-to-date the book certainly is. Prof. Kobayashi's postscript was written shortly after the rash of swastika painting broke out in many parts of the world, including Japan.

This book is the most authoritative on Israel in Japanese. Its publisher is one of the leading private universities, under whose imprint it appears — Waseda University Press. Prof. Kobayashi teaches European history there and writes in his postscript that the history of Israel is interesting on two counts: it is typical of a small minority people and, in the wider sense, encompasses the problem of the freedom of mankind.

Short Bibliography

Of particular use to Japanese scholars will be the bibliography that lists most of the material in Japanese — comparatively little (as the Jewish population in Japan is very small and interest in Jews took a spurt only when the Nazis injected their poison into the stream of the Japanese body politic — and a selected list of English and German secondary sources. Nothing in Hebrew is indicated, but it may increase in future books as the number of young Japanese studying in Israel grows and knowledge of this country and its language is gained at first hand. Two appendices contain a Japanese translation of the Israel Declaration of Independence and of the Law of the Return.

MR. Kuroshima's book is quite different. The author is a graduate mining engineer who spent twenty years of his life in Manchuria. He is now president of a mining corporation and of a tourist agency, a member of the Board of Directors of the government railways and chief of the Japanese Boy Scout movement. He was in Israel twice during 1957.

As is the fate of tourists on a short trip here, he was rushed about the country at apparently breath-taking speed, seeing much but briefly. The first part of the book is a record of what he was shown and as might be expected he evinced a special interest in mining and the possibilities of purchasing phosphates here. The middle section is a spin through Jewish history, with a number of chapters following in "the footsteps of Jesus." The third has selections from letters sent to her son in Japan by the wife of the former Japanese minister, Mrs. Neghishi. They concern mostly holidays in the Jewish calendar and are embellished with sketches made by her young daughter Haruko.

Israel, he writes, is a country of the Old Testament and without knowing the Bible, one cannot understand what is happening here. The new-old Israel impresses him by what it has achieved in so short a time in the field of reclamation. The renaissance of Israel is not without its moral for modern Japan where, after the defeat in war, the "occupation tried to obliterate Japan's past" in an effort to weaken her.

Mr. Kuroshima has been writing books for the past 20 years and this one is the second in the "Here and There in the World" series, the first having been on New Zealand.

Round the Bookshops

ONE of those novels with a promising beginning but a disappointing development is Yated Leohel הי יתד לאהל (A Tent Peg, by Shlomo Nitzan, Sifriyat Poalim, paperback edition, 274 pp.). The promising beginning is due to the author's excellent power of description, the disappointment because of his incompetence in the portrayal of characters.

The heroes of this novel are the owners of the apartments in a new building. The story, insofar as there is one, is woven out of the problems and tribulations of each of the dwellers, and their inter-relationships. There is a commercial artist, an ex-seaman, a businessman, a law student, a housewife and others who — and this is the core of the trouble — are all more or less lost souls searching for their true selves, longing for a solution. They are supposed to be very different types; they do, however, almost all think alike, and they're all so terribly seriously introspective.

Nevertheless, the reader gets some compensation for his patience with the author's host of self-captured souls in the truly enjoyable descriptive passages. There is Tel Aviv in all its sordidness and beauty: the streets, the market and cafes, the blocks of open-faced buildings, each with its lighted, peopled balconies; you hear the sounds of this noisy town and enjoy its quiet early morning hours. There are other pictures that, out of context, would be little gems in themselves: a young woman waking in the morning; an artist contemplating the street below from his rooftop; or a very typical Israel party celebrating nothing.

A book to be enjoyed by judicious skipping.

•

SHAKY narrative, irrelevant details, one-dimensional characters, and a collection of boring heroes of whom the reader is never able to form a clear picture, combine to make a worthless book of Ein Manos מנוס אין (No escape from Brooklyn, by Hannan Ayalty, Ot, Tel Aviv, 247 pp).

M.A.

•

THOSE who have been led to believe that "Madison Avenue, U.S.A." (now made available in a reprint by Pocket Books), is a mud-slinging eye-opener on the advertising industry, will certainly be disappointed. It is in fact a very serious study of a highly complex industry where men are as sincere, dedicated and eager to earn that extra buck as in any other enterprise.

The reader will probably be astonished at the vast array of talents and skills that are mobilized to prove that cigarette A is superior to brand B. When one reflects, however, that the difference between them is in fact almost nil it becomes easier to understand why it is such a costly business to prove otherwise.

There are a few good anecdotes of which the best is about the beer company whose pitch was "the beer with body." One day they found a corpse floating in one of the tubs and sales went down by 30 per cent. The author may have wanted to illustrate that advertising can be a risky game but the point that struck this reviewer was that the employee may have been the ultimate victim of his employer's persuasiveness. The rest of us manage to stay alive but the going is rough in an age dominated by the ad-man.

H.B.

•

THE Second Part of Goethe's Faust (Penguin, IL.12) is like the Abominable Snowman; everyone knows about it but no one has ever seen it. The new translation by Philip Wayne in a popular edition is therefore a commendable undertaking. It complements the famous First Part by continuing the story of Faust's struggle for perfection. The history of man, says Goethe, will be judged by the metaphysics of human aspiration. He is saved from the devil by his eternal striving — a theory, basically, of creative evolution.

This work occupied Goethe for 60 years. Whereas the first part is romantic in emphasis, the second part is classical and permeated with complicated symbolism. In his introduction the translator mentions that the work is rich in allusions and allegories that have inspired libraries of commentaries. Unfortunately he has gone to the other extreme and provided no annotations for this complex and recondite work. The result is that unless the reader has a vast philosophical and classical background, he will soon get lost. I did.

G.W.

Life and Letters

TWO NEW INTERNATIONAL PRIZES FOR FICTION WORKS

Two international fiction prizes totalling $20,000 were established at a conference of publishers and editors from six countries meeting on the Spanish island of Majorca. The two prizes, each worth $10,000, will be awarded for the first time on May 1 next year.

The "International Publishers' Prize" will go to the best work of fiction by a living author, whether published or unpublished. There will be no limitation of nationality or language, and works issued by any publisher will qualify. The aim of the award, besides recognising the exceptional merit of the winning work, is to provide the largest possible international audience for the book and its author. Final choice will be made by an international jury who will judge the entries on the extent to which they revitalise their literary genre in their inspiration, form and content, and the effect they may have on the development of the respective national literatures.

The "Prix Formentor" will be for the best unpublished manuscript submitted by any one of the six participating publishers who established the prize. The publishers are the Librairie Gallimard of France; Giulio Einaudi Editori of Italy; Ernst Rowohlt Verlag of Federal Germany; Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd., of the United Kingdom; Editorial Seix and Barral of Spain; and Grove Press Inc. of the United States. The six publishers will select the winner of the "Prix Formentor" at a meeting to be held each year not later than the last week in April. The winning manuscript will be published simultaneously in all six countries one year after the prize is awarded, and the author will receive a guaranteed minimum of $10,000 advance royalties. The prize-winning work will also be available for publication in non-participating countries.

(UNESCO)

Russian Orientalist's Memorial Volume

A volume marking the 70th birthday of V. A. Orbeli, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has recently been published as a contribution to the 25th Congress of Orientalists to convene in Moscow in August. The 30 articles in the volume include many on Jewish subjects such as that by the noted orientalist, Starkova, on Yehuda Halevy's "Diwan", and the Talmudist E. A. Solodukhov writes on trade relations between Babylonia and Armenia in the 4th century. The latter sees the Gemara as an important literary source for research into economic conditions of the period.

Wouk's God in Hebrew

Herman Wouk's "This is My God" is to appear shortly in Hebrew under the title Ani Maamin אני מאמין. It is being published by a group of Israel admirers of the American author, led by Dr. Zvi Harevi, Librarian of Hechal Shlomo.

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Labour Ministry's Model Flats on Show

Contemporary Look in Local Furnishings

By Helga Dudman

THE Ministry of Labour's exhibition of six model flats which opened last Monday in Haifa must be judged on two levels. First, in the light of the physical pressures and social requirements of Israel's massive housing programme. And only secondly by the standards of "good taste in design" as set by, say, notable exponents in Western Europe or in the pages of glossy American magazines.

It is easy to be critical on the second basis. On the first, one can only marvel that the stage has already been reached where taste and design even begin to enter into housing considerations for families which only recently lived in ma'abarot.

The six flats are in the new Shikun at Kiryat Eliahu (or Kiryat Eliezer — there is still some confusion as to the official name). The landscaping, too, is yet to come. But the children are already there.

All furnishings — from refrigerators to lampshades — were selected from merchandise made available by about 30 Israel manufacturers. Total costs (excluding such things as sheets, but including stoves, sliding plastic doors, and "Exodus" and "Lolita" on the bookshelves) range from IL4,250 to IL-4,700, the average being something over IL5,000.

Easy-to-Clean Simplicity

The exhibit, the second experiment in showing the public expertly selected furnishings in real homes, was arranged by Mr. John Cheney, Director of the Israel Institute of Industrial Design. Mr. Cheney, an American now in his third year in Israel, states as his aim "the furthering of the design and quality of objects put into homes, at reasonable price."

The flats themselves cost from ten to thirteen thousand pounds; the monthly earnings of owners are estimated at about IL350. It is interesting to note that the furnishing budget thus comes to something over a family's gross income for one year, and the flat itself to perhaps three years' income.

As one walks through Mr. Cheney's flats one receives a vague impression of "someness" even though some are more expensively furnished than others. (There is a spread of IL2,450 between two of the three-room flats; the higher figure includes a washing machine.)

There are no traditional pieces; the style is without exception "contemporary." But if one speak of The Organisation Man, then there are also many examples of what might be called Organisation Furniture. We seem to be suffering from the vices of mass production without its virtues.

A general feeling of lightness, airiness, and easy-to-clean simplicity has certainly been achieved. But — the wood finishes are all of a similar beauty-shop blonde — or bland — which appears to be the Smart Thing at the moment.

Considerable use is made made of the familiar functional items — beds, shelves, chests — produced during the austerity period of ten years ago and which, according to Mr. Cheney, are as good in design and quality as almost anything produced today.

Sectional Sofas

Versatility is stressed. There are sectional sofa pieces which can be re-arranged to make a double bed, an L-shaped couch, or a very long one. Shelving units can be bought separately and re-organized in varying ways, as wall units or room dividers. Mr. Cheney likes foam-rubber in upholstery. He dislikes the pretentiousness and non-functional adjuncts of what he nicely terms "Disengoff Picasso."

From the easy viewpoint of Olympian criticism, the rooms show a lack of individuality, of charm, of wit. They bear the stamp of one school of thought — or perhaps rather, of one undifferentiated source of supply.

The staff, of course, was limited by what the manufacturers were willing to provide: the Exhibition had no budget for purchases. Only two or three pieces were made to specifications, and so what we see is what the Israel manufacturer thinks the Israel public wants, and what he was willing to lend the Exhibition. Speaking on the opening day of a piece he personally disliked, Mr. Cheney remarked "They were putting it up this morning, and I haven't had a chance to throw it out."

An Israel style? One can define no such thing at the moment. Possibly the Mashkit spreads, used to good advantage in the show, come closest to reflecting one. As in Israel fashions for women, there is the same duality of native handicrafts and sleek contemporary universality. But one can hardly expect a 12-year old state still concerned with problems of basic existence to devote much national energy toward the designing of unique ashtrays. However, one may be justified in expecting an eventual decline in the production of copies of American copies of Scandinavian or Italian ideas.

The charge of uniformity is further misleading since the staff includes an interior designer from South Africa, Doreen Guinsberg, who was responsible for the actual mounting of the show. Other work was done by, among others, a young Israeli, Nizan Barkai, who studied interior design at the Technion and in London. And it is she, after all, who represents the group which should set the pace for future homes. She is fortunate in belonging to the first generation of native Israelis who will be working along these lines for the mass market.

In this exhibit, of course, everything is brand new and therefore somewhat unreal. It should be accepted not as "reality," but as a guide to what can be done, and how, and from where, and for how much. A catalogue itemizing essential information is available.

It is every woman's dream to arise some morning totally newborn except for a large-size chequebook, and go shopping for an entirely new wardrobe. In the matter of home furnishings, even the newest family arrives on the scene with at least some battered stools and a cousin's commode. The Exhibit is a valuable "how not to" lesson in avoiding the clutter and overfurnishing which marks so many "real" rooms. A cheering negative factor: no television-centred living-room!

Of Special Interest

The bunk-bed arrangement for a children's room — two ordinary beds stacked one on the other, with a ladder for the top occupant. Mrs. Guinsberg wisely specified that the beds should not be permanently attached, in case of one child's illness. This space-saving idea has a nautical flavour which young boys particularly enjoy.

One of the best lamps seen anywhere — including Israel — comes from a Jerusalem maker. It has a plate-shaped metal shade, sits on a desk, and gives a beautiful reading and working light. Also new and good-looking are the pleated lamp shades, hand-made in Haifa, of plastic-coated paper in various forms and sizes. Some of the stands, though, look and feel as though they might walk away: the designer needs to give more thought to their weighting.

Variety of Chairs

There is a wide variety of chairs, involving webbing, wicker (some extremely handsome), upholstery, and a new outdoor breed of pressed plastic. One wonders whether more imaginative use might not be made of webbing: there are good-looking widths in the supply shops intended for unseen underpinnings.

Many of the smaller pieces will be changed each day, as there are more objects than space.

It would be interesting if we could see A) one Kiryat Eliahu flat as actually occupied, and B) Mr. Cheney's own home.

The Exhibition will be on view until August 3, and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. till 8 p.m.

DRIP-DRY PLEATS

Unerushable, drip-dry clothes are now freely available in Israel. The current best buys are permanently pleated skirts and demercerised cotton blouses. Our illustration shows: Left, a sporty DMC shirt-blouse and permanently pleated skirt which falls straight from the hip. Right, a more formal skirt with variegated pleats. The scoop-necked DMC blouse is trimmed with white binding and bow.

PERSONALITY PORTRAITS: Ethel and Moss Levy

Well Known Jerusalem Couple Retire

By Mecabeo Dean

TWO Jerusalem landmarks, familiar sights for the past 40 years — are shortly leaving Israel for England, but they vow that they will return at a future date. They are Mr. Moss Levy and his wife, Mrs. Ethel Levy, retiring headmistress of the Evelina de Rothschild school.

They are leaving one tradition behind, but taking another with them. The first is the bi-lingual ability — Hebrew and English — of the school girls who proudly call themselves "Evelina girls"; the second tradition are the Levy's Friday evening dinners (incidentally inherited from the late Annie Landau, who preceded Mrs. Levy as headmistress).

These dinners are generally for 12 persons, and as a rule they have been a meeting ground for newcomers just establishing a precarious foothold in Israel, and for established veterans who are an integral part, if not leaders, of the country's cultural and economic life.

After kiddush is recited, the conversation, relaxed and genial, dominates the candlelit table. There are few events of importance which are not discussed and analysed; and if there is a lull in the conversation, Mr. Levy, a famed raconteur himself, throws out a word or two, and Mrs. Levy responds with an anecdote about their early days in Jerusalem.

Mr. Levy came here in 1919 as a civil servant. Mrs. Levy followed him shortly afterwards, and they were married by Chief Rabbi Kook on the roof of the Abyssinian Palace which now houses Kol Yisrael. The newlyweds rented a house near the Old City. It contained a large cistern of water. Since they were generous to a fault, — anyone could borrow a pail of water

ETHEL LEVY

MOSS LEVY

from the Levys — by July the cistern was dry.

Few of the former borrowers thought of returning the borrowed water in the Levy's hour of need. They sent the maid out daily to queue up for two tins of water issued by the Water Department. The water clerk, who ran a grocery as a side-line and was angry because the Levys did not trade with him, made the maid wait long hours in line. One day, after she waited five hours, he sent her away empty-handed. Mr. Levy went to the assistant Water Commissioner, Jamal Effendi. He called the clerk.

"Do you know who Mr. Levy is?" Jamal Effendi shouted. The clerk hung his head. "Do you know who Mr. Levy is?" Jamal Effendi roared again. (Mr. Levy was asking himself in bewilderment: "Now just who am I?") "Mr. Levy," Jamal Effendi shouted, "is the kindest man in all Jerusalem."

Today, 40 years later, there is a large "Moss Levy Alumni" in Israel who will confirm this description. Even as a civil servant, but especially later, when he went into business (auctioneering, selling and storing household furniture and equipment) he became a focal point for discouraged and disappointed newcomers who felt their world of dreams crumbling about them in a new land. He often interceded with the authorities on their behalf; he helped them gain a place to live, a job, and a circle of friends. And most important, he encouraged them to stick it out.

Mrs. Levy's name has been interwoven with that of the Evelina de Rothschild school for more than the past two decades and hundreds of "Evelina girls" turn to her as a friend after graduation.

The school, founded in 1903 in one room in the Old City by Sir Moses Montefiore and Albert Cahn, is named after the wife of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. The Anglo-Jewish Association, which assumed responsibility for the institution, sent out Miss Landau to take charge in 1899. Miss Landau, who was instrumental in changing the languages of instruction from French and Hebrew to Hebrew and English, guided the school until she died in 1948.)

At the end of 1947, Mrs. Levy had to make the hardest decision in her life. The school was located in Frutiger House which was now a fighting zone. Many parents refused to send their daughters into gunfire. Enrolment dropped from 380 to 45.

She decided to evacuate premises. She obtained the use of the former Jerusalem Girls College, a British school for Arab and Jewish girls, by exchanging the two buildings. On December 29, 1947 she closed the school. Transferring the school equipment under the noses of Iraqi soldiers was a "very unpleasant job," but on January 13, 1948, the school was reopened in Rehavia.

Living Room Shattered

One Sabbath morning, some time later, the Levys debated whether they should go to synagogue: Jerusalem was being shelled. Still they went. When they returned: they found their living room demolished by a shell.

Today the primary school has 360 pupils. The high school has 140, and although this allows small classes and personal instruction, it also limits the scope of the school. Therefore, the secondary school is absorbing the Efrata school, a religious school with a pedagogic trend. The enlarged institution which will retain the name of Evelina de Rothschild will be headed by Mr. Joseph Walk, headmaster of the Efrata Seminary. The combined schools will have two trends, humanistic and pedagogic. Mrs. Levy, who has reached the age of retirement, was instrumental in arranging this absorption of the Efrata.

There is a feeling that Mrs. Levy cannot ever bow out, for she is part of the legend that has grown up about the school. The girls who finish Evelina de Rothschild cherish its memory, as did one old lady at a recent reunion. In a quavering voice she told Mrs. Levy, "I'm also an 'Evelina girl'. I graduated in 1901. Here is the book I won then as a prize."

Cooking with Honey

By Molly Bar-David

"HONEY" is so wonderful that the word is even a synonym for sweethearts. Honey is not only a treat today, but has been a delicacy from time immemorial. In Israel we have very special honey, aromatic with the scent of our orange blossoms, alfalfa and wild flowers and herbs such as sweet-smelling sage that grows in our fields. We do not produce the highly distinctive honeys of cultivated buckwheat, horsemint or the tulip tree, and so our honey is light in colour, delicate and delectable in flavour, a blend of a garden in every taste. Moreover Israel honey is almost always clear as glass and free from bubbles, pollen and particles. Honey is more easily digested and provides energy much faster than any other form of sugar, and it also contains valuable minerals and vitamins.

Besides serving honey as a spread for bread, toast, pancakes, plain or along with butter or margarine or peanut butter, you can use it as a topping for fruit salads or ice cream. Mix it with whipped cream and you get a very special dessert sauce to dress up cake or cooked desserts. It is also very good as a sweetener in beverages, particularly tea or milk drinks or lemonades. It is especially delicious in mint tea. Use honey measure for measure to replace sugar in preparing puddings, custards, pie fillings, baked apples and in fruitsalads. Here are but a few of the many very good things to make with honey.

Honey Chocolate Cake

¾ cup margarine, 1 cup honey, 2 eggs, 2 cups sifted flour, ¾ cup cocoa, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. baking powder, ¾ cup lebeu or lebenia, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Cream margarine and honey. Beat in the eggs. Sift flour, cocoa, salt, soda and baking powder together three times. Add dry ingredients alternately with the lebeu and vanilla to the creamed mixture and beat thoroughly. Pour batter into two greased and floured eight-inch cake-pans. Bake at 350 F (moderate oven) for 15 to 20 minutes. Cool. Spread layers with any desired frosting and frost on top.

Honey Fruit Bolty

You can use cooking apples (now coming on the market cheaply) or apples mixed with vegetable marrows and/or plums or quinces for this American dessert.

2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1 cup soft breadcrumbs, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, ½ tsp. grated lemon rind, 2 cups pared and sliced fruit, ½ tbsps. liquid honey, ¼ cup warm water, ¼ tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg.

Melt butter or margarine and stir into breadcrumbs. Add lemon rind and juice to apples or other fruit. Mix honey and water. Place a layer of crumbs in a greased casserole or wonder pot and cover with a layer of the fruit. Moisten with honey mixture and sprinkle with part of the seasoning. Repeat layers, ending with breadcrumbs as top layer. Bake at 450 F 30 to 45 minutes until crumbs are well browned. Cover baking dish for the first 15 minutes of baking.

Honey Bread Pudding

This is a good way to use of Hallah after Shabbat.

1½ cups day-old bread cubes, 3 tbsps. liquid honey, 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, pinch of salt, 2 eggs, beaten, ½ tsp. vanilla, 1½ cups hot milk.

Place the bread cubes in a small baking dish. Combine the honey, butter, salt, eggs and vanilla. Slowly stir in the milk. Pour the mixture over the bread. Set the baking dish in a pan of hot water and bake at 350 F for about half an hour until pudding is set. Serve with a topping of honey, plain or mixed with whipped cream.

Milk & Honey Peach Flip

4 tbsps. honey, 2 cup sliced fresh peaches, 3 cups milk, ¼ tsp. vanilla.

Mash the peaches and mix in the honey and flavouring. Add milk. Blend all together in a mixer or with a rotary beater. Chill and serve in tall glasses with or without a topping of vanilla ice cream or whipped cream. A little soda may be added just before serving to give it a fizz.

Honey Carrot Tzimmis

Purboil sliced carrots then add margarine and honey (2 cups carrots, 2 tbsps. margarine, 3 tbsps. honey) and cook until tender, adding a little water from time to time to keep the carrots from burning. When carrots are tender and glazed, remove from fire. Add salt to taste. Lemon juice may be added for a piquant note.

Outdoor Living

Jerusalem Post Reporter

OUTDOOR living, now popular throughout the world, is catching on also in Israel. New camping equipment to enable the average middle class family to picnic outdoors comfortably has now been put on the market. Consisting of a charcoal grill which fits into a suitcase and costs IL14 and a small ice box which sells for IL7.80, the whole outfit, including spits, cutlery, dry ice and charcoal cubes, is available at about IL45. The same equipment can be used for turning out a charcoal grilled steak or iced drinks on one's own terrace. One cube of dry ice is sufficient to freeze a bottle of soda in seconds and ice cubes can be made in 10 minutes.

Manufactured by Chanion, the outdoor picnic is sold in sports equipment shops. Furniture includes folding chairs weighing about half a kilo, costing IL28 and a portable bar. The grill can be transformed into a table.

Babies by Suction

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

EVERY mother knows that towards the end of pregnancy the baby gets heavy and interferes with movement: when she bends forward, the baby pushes against her abdominal wall; when she lies flat, the baby pushes on her spine. If she has an ear bent during the baby's birth, then she has to push rather harder than she would if the womb lay midway between the front and back of the abdomen.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Recently, some London doctors revived an old Australian idea that if one can pull the baby forward a little, one can speed up the process of birth. How to do this was the problem and they solved it by enclosing the mother's abdomen in a plastic bag fixed to a frame. When the air was taken out of the bag, the patient lying on her back, the abdomen was pulled forwards, the womb "floated free" and the mother's pushing down became more efficient. In a carefully controlled trial, the doctors were able to show that their "gadget" speeded up the birth considerably and left the mother much less fatigued.

More recently, a suction apparatus has been tested for literally sucking the baby out of the womb in cases where birth is slow and the mother is getting exhausted. For over 250 years, obstetricians have been using forceps which gently grip the baby's head and ease it out in difficult births. Sir James Simpson, the first obstetrician to use chloroform in childbirth (he used it on Queen Victoria), suggested 100 years ago that suction applied to the baby's head might be more efficient than forceps, but no one took up the idea seriously until Fyfe-Jamieson of Sweden invented a special instrument in 1954.

The principle is that of a cup applied closely to the baby's scalp. The air is sucked out of the cup by means of a powerful vacuum pump, and the cup is pulled out slowly and gently, bringing the baby's head with it. When the head is out, the rest of the body follows easily. The instrument has been widely used in Austria, Russia, Africa, China and South America and there is unanimity about its complete safety for the mother. The baby is born with a swelling on the scalp where it was sucked into the cup but this disappears completely in a few hours.

A modified instrument has been designed by the French and called a "ventouse" and this has recently undergone extensive trials in England with great success. Its main advantage is the possibility of avoiding the use of forceps and the fact that general anaesthesia is rarely necessary. Having one's baby by suction, both external and internal, would seem to be the next best thing to an absolutely normal delivery.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

ON the whole I get on well with everybody. Following a policy of allowing people to have their own interests while retaining the rights to mine is generally conducive to feelings of friendliness all round. However, there is one person with whom, try though I may, I never seem to reach an understanding. We both want to be friendly. We approach each other with goodwill and, on my side at least, a determination to see things from his point of view, but before long he is regarding me with distaste and reproach and I am overwhelmed with feelings of shame and guilt and the conviction that I make his life a misery.

•

THIS man is our accountant and our mutual incompatability is purely professional. Possibly if we could get off the subject of debit and credit, we might find things to admire in each other's characters. Maybe he does beautiful flower arrangements or plays the 'cello. If he only knew of my accomplishments he might be delighted by my upholstery of the couch, charmed by my bakewell tart, but when the account books are lying between us on the table, all hope of pleasant communion is shattered.

•

RIGHT at the beginning we disagree when he requests that I shall enter cheques which I have paid into the bank under "outgoings." Calmly — at first — I explain to him that putting money into the bank is not like spending it. It is really still mine, the bank is just taking care of it for me and will give it back to me when I ask for it. Would it still be entered under "Outgoing" if I buried the cheques under the tiles or hid them in the linen chest? He says he knows all that and to balance it I can enter them in another book as "money received." This savours to me of sharp practice. Either I have the money and it belongs to me even if it is in the bank or I have spent it and it does not. To try to pretend both at once is absurd. Whom does he think to deceive by this manoeuvre?

•

ANOTHER bone of contention is his mania for writing things down. If I buy a wooden spoon, and ice cream, have my hair done and pay the gardener out of the same cheque that someone kindly cashed for me when I ran out of money, it seems to me sufficient to record that the money is gone. He will concede the ice cream, the wooden spoon and even the hairdress, but the gardener sticks in his gullet. Certain items I am allowed to record as "sundries" but only small things like hairdressers and spoons, not large ones like gardeners and dustbins.

•

A QUANTITATIVE accumulation becomes a qualitative change. He says no, it is nothing like that. It is simply a matter of putting things in their proper places and checking them by cross-references. (Could make a pun here about references making me cross but decide it would not lighten the atmosphere.)

•

USUALLY at this point all ability to concentrate leaves me and not only does my head slowly fill with cotton wool but his voice seems to come from far away and my eyelids fall in spite of most strenuous efforts to keep them up. If only he could hire himself out by the minute to insomniacs I am sure he could make an easier and better living than sorting out other people's bills. I expect he finds me trying too.

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The most impressive dessert!
Just Take
TWO PACKETS OF Osem Ice Cream Mix
and take your bow as a great chef

Bombe Diplomate *
1. Make two separate trayfuls of ice-cream, one of them Mocca, the other Vanilla, carefully following the instructions on the OSEM packet.
2. To the Vanilla mixture, stir in: chopped candied cherries and candied citrus peels.
3. Line any jelly mould (the usual is a melon-shaped one for this dish) or pan with the Mocca Ice-Cream. Fill in with the Vanilla ice-cream. Cover with the Mocca Ice-Cream. Set to re-freeze.
4. Put mould into warm water for a few seconds to unmould easily. Garnish quickly with cherries and mint leaves and serve at once.

* *Bombes are frozen puddings and ice-cream desserts, made into moulds — usually shaped like a bomb or a melon — with two flavours of ice and fruit or nuts. They are very festive, yet easy to prepare.*

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Modern Spiritual Dilemma

THE feature broadcast for U.S. Independence Day provided an embarrass de richesses. It opened with a quotation from Robert Frost which was then translated into Hebrew. I must admit that I preferred the Hebrew version as it filtered out the element of pretentiousness which characterises so much of U.S. folk-poetry (the parallel sin in Hebrew is *melitza*).

The narrator then gave some of the characteristics of American civilisation (cars, refrigerators, atomic power, foreign-aid, immigration, education and freedom were specifically cited).

Then after a suitable quotation from President Eisenhower, we heard some wise words from a prominent U.S. educator, which constituted the most memorable part of the programme. Analysing American education he commented, "On the whole, quantity has claimed the first attention of our rapidly growing country and educational system; the problem now is quality," and he added "So far we have been concerned that every child get into school; now we are asking how much each child gets out of school." Neatly put, and a point that should be understood here is that as completely uncritical appraisal will be dismissed as propaganda, while an added note of criticism, makes the intelligent listener treat the broadcast seriously.

The next guest on the programme was the Washington rabbi, Arthur J. Balfour Brickner, son of the late well-known rabbi Barnett Brickner. Rabbi Brickner gave a quick survey of American Jewry. He started by saying that no Jewish community in the world has ever enjoyed the fruits of liberty as have the Jews of America (a statement one can hear in most Western countries) and that "freedom is our birthright." He then turned his attention to American Judaism and surveyed the three trends. His special emphasis was on Conservative and Reform and he stated categorically that American Jewish life is now moving to the suburbs where the Reform and Conservative movements definitely predominate (a corrective to the picture of American Jewish life recently disseminated within the framework of the Melaveh Malka programmes). He expressed rather patronizingly his hope that there would always be a good strong nucleus of Orthodoxy in the U.S. (presumably to provide a reservoir for Reform congregations in future generations). He added "We are going to create an American Judaism — not Orthodox, Conservative or Reform — but containing elements of each; combining the warm, emotional tradition of Orthodoxy with the rationale and liberalism of Reform." I find it difficult to envision this hybrid as in any way different from some of the existing brands of American Judaism.

Unconsciously Rabbi Brickner laid his finger on the weakness of contemporary American Judaism and, in fact, of the modern spiritual dilemma. "Religion," he said, "has to serve the people." As long as this is the creed preached by the rabbi (or minister or priest) and accepted by the congregation, the result will be the milk-and-watery concoction that passes for religion. In former times, when religion meant something, it was realised that man must serve religion i.e. God. Now man creates God in his own image and makes Him his servant. In one phrase, Rabbi Brickner unwittingly laid his finger on the degradation of religion in our times.

This stimulating little programme, produced by Aryah Arad in cooperation with the Voice of America and the U.S. Embassy, ended with an exchange of right things between the Israel Ambassador in Washington and the U.S. Ambassador in Israel.

* * *

THE memorial programme to Rabbi Hayyim Joshua Kossovsky, "architect of the concordances" — presented by Binyamin Zvieli — paid tribute to an unusual figure. It was an intelligent approach, from the radio point of view, to visit his workroom and discuss with his sons the significance of the various items it contained. We also heard a lively appreciation from his publisher and tributes from three distinguished scholars.

Rabbi Kossovsky was a distinguished scholar. He was single-minded and his work tended to be one-sided. The material in the broadcast, consequently — although of interest to the specialist — was too thin for the average listener. A memorial feature was eminently suitable but greater service would have been done the distinguished rabbi's memory had it been packed more concisely within a shorter framework.

* * *

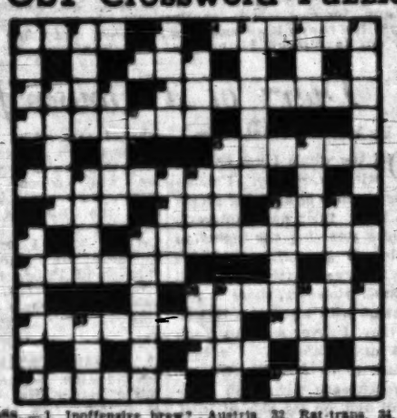
A FEW years ago, a ceiling of three requests was imposed before any record request. The other evening I listened to a programme in which each record was preceded by up to ten requests — many with messages. For the sake of the listeners, cannot the former restriction be reactivated? The other day the Children's Hour broadcast the names of 60 children who had solved a quiz. At this rate, the takers of the forthcoming census will not need to go from house to house; they can simply stay at home and listen to the radio.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Songs of the Alps (tomorrow at 4); Dallapiccola's "Songs of Prisoners" and Chausson's "Poems," tomorrow at 10; second wavelength; Discussion on youth values and conduct (Sun. at 6); You and the law"; Income Tax (Sun. at 7.40); Martin Buber ministers about Herzl (Sun. at 10, second wavelength); Kol Yisrael Orchestra plays Bruch's Violin Concerto, Starer's Ballade and Stravinsky's Dumbarton Oaks Concerto (Tue. at 9.15); Haim Guri and Uzi Orgad on "New Names for New Children" (Wed. at 10.45); Unveiling of Herzl's tombstone and opening of Herzl Museum (Thu. at 5.30).

AUDIO

Radio Review

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Inoffensive brew? 4. A good building? 8. Could this horse bark? 10. State service? 13. Eleven South Africans, possibly. 14. Trying occasions. 15. Find out where the cat got in? 17. It doesn't overburden the inner man. 21. Slice of meat? 22. Strong drink means trouble, we hear. 23. It is brisker. 25. Yielding, by an agitated cow? 27. Attack Ali, perhaps on a donkey. 28. Hold close. 32. Do they leap about misbehaving themselves? 34. Mysore? My, no! 35. Up to the present. 36. Famous ship, of course. 37. Tom man.

DOWN. — 1. Childish parent. 2 Something missing. 3. It's inevitable that most of it's fat. 5. Certainly not frozen food. 6. Beastly letter from Rome. 7. There may be a lot under it! 9. I don't mind if I do. 11. It's savoury, like some pickles. 12. See sense! 15. Vegetable emblem. 16. A bit of opera. 18. Creators of booms in armaments? 19. Irish assembly. 20. In bed, perhaps, with a bit of a chill! 22. Dull noises. 24. He travels fast. 25. Curve of the road. 26. Such a sign of neglect makes me wild. 28. Shout and weep. 29. Employed for a purpose. 30. That feeling you get when you can't win a point? 31. Document you can read upside-down. 33. In mourning.

Austria. 32. Rat-traps. 34. Soup. 65. Ted. 36. Be-nest. 37. Orbs (Bros.).

DOWN — 1. Slam. 2. Open. 3. Cole. 5. Undies. 6. Din. 7. Morass. 9. Tot. 11. B-is-on. 13. Tacky. 15. Rend. 16. Slip. 18. Cart. 19. Away. 20. Kin. 23. Gifts. 24. Genie. 25. Sparks. 26. Shorts. 29. Apt. 29. Urea. 30. Rear. 31. Apes. 33. Tin.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD PUBLISHED ON JUNE 17

ACROSS. — 1. Film. 4. Strand. 8. Rat. 10. Stop. 13. Champion. 14. Honesty. 15. Setter. 17. Fire-alarm. 21. Car(go). 22. Argo. 23. Bar. 26. Pied Piper. 27. Exiled. 28. Saddled. 32. Back room. 34. Sole. 35. Net. 36. Lonely. 37. Me-at.

DOWN. — 1. Fish. 2. Lion. 3. Pact. 5. Tom-Tom. 6. All. 7. Diners. 9. Thy. 11. Toxic. 12. Peter. 15. P-rod. 16. Trap. 18. Ran-I. 19. Laid. 20. Age. 23. Birds. 24. R-Eve-l. 25. Herbal. 26. Petrol. 28. (Son(net). 29. Amen. 30. Love(a duck). 31. Deft. 32. Can(e).

ISRAEL BEAUTY MAY FILM IN U.S.

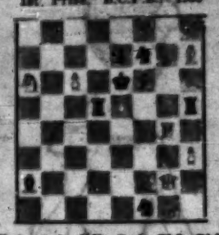
MIAMI BEACH, Florida (AP). — Aliza Gur, Israel's representative in the Miss Universe pageant, may sign a movie contract if she can get permission to remain in the U.S.

The 20-year-old Haifa girl said American comedian Jerry Lewis asked her to make a movie with him when they appeared on a television programme together.

Chess

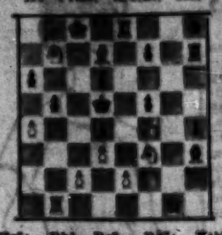
Friday, July 8, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1351
J. Mavius, Paris
1st Prize, B.C.P.E., 1960



Ke1: Qe2; Rf8, Re6; Bb8, Rb7; Kte6, Pe4, e5, h5 ..... (10)
Ke6; Ke8, Rh8; Bb5, Bf6; Rtf1, Rtf7; Pe7 ..... (8)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM No. 1352
N. G. van Wijk, Bergen
1st Prize, A.C.R., 1959



Ke3; Rb1, Re8; Bd7; Kth7, Rtf3; Pe4, e2, d3, h2 ..... (10)
Kd5; Qe1; Rh7; Ba1; Kth8; Pe6, h5, d4, d5, f5, f7, h4 ..... (17)
White mates in three (3x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1347 (Levenston): 1.d4! Ke/Kb6/Kte5, 2.Bc2/Bx2/Bc6x. But 1.-Kb4 2.R:d6x. Problem No. 1348 (Metzenauer): The trios — 1.Kb6? Rb4! 1.Kb4? Rb6! 1.Kte5? Qe4! The solution 1.Kb6! Rf5/Re5/Rb6 2.Kt:c5/Kte4/Kb6. Line opening and self-obstruction masterly executed.

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The two candidates for the championship, Lasker and Reti, drew their match in the sixth round of the A Division contest, individual results: Aloni 1—Persits 0, Dr. Oren 1—Smittner 0, Domnitz 0—Barav 1, Friedman ½—Dr. Gruengard ½, Kagan 0—Wolfinger 1, Chernjavski ½—Silberman ½, Ramat Gan 3—Upper Galilee 1, Jerusalem 3½—Bat Yam 2½, Zahal 4½—ASA (with only two players) 1½. Point score: Lasker 26½, Reti 26, Ramat Gan 21½, ASA 17½, Zahal 16, Jerusalem and Bat Yam 13½, U.G. 9½. In the final round (30.7) the following will meet: Lasker—Bat Yam, Reti—ASA, Zahal—Ramat Gan, Jerusalem—U.G.

A NEW MASTER

Emanuel Gutil, 32, is the youngest Israel player to receive the rank of master. Member of the Israel olympic team, he was awarded the highest rank following his brilliant victory in the Histadrut championship and outstanding results in 1959 Israel championship and Lasker club championship contests and his score in the 1959 N.T.C. tournament, in which he won all his games as a member of the Lasker team. The grading committee of the I.C.F. has awarded the Candidate-to-Master rank to I. Jonatan, K. Helman, N. Firt, A. Yoshe, H. Kendel and Yevgeni Cheskov, a newly-arrived player. Grade A-1 was awarded to D. Levi and H. Ben-Artzi.

TOURNAMENT OF THE YEAR

Fourteen Grandmasters, four international masters and two national masters have gathered in the Buenos Aires tournament now in progress. The participants are Korchnoi, Taimanov (U.S.S.R.), Reshevski, Fischer, Benko, Evans (U.S.A.), Gligoric, Ivkov (Yugoslavia), Szabo (Hungary), Olafsson (Iceland), Pachman (Czechoslovakia), Uhlman (E. Germany), Unsicker (W. Germany), Wade (England), Eliskases, Wexler, Rossetto, Bastian, Forgiman, Guimard (Argentine). The opening stake was marked by the success of Evans and Unsicker who posted 7½ points in the first five rounds, closely followed by Benko, Pachman, Taimanov, Reshevski, Korchnoi, Gligoric, Benko and Fogelman, with 6 points.

Marian Wrobel, the world-famed Polish problem composer died in Warsaw after a prolonged illness. He has contributed many masterpieces to the Israel columns and acted as judge in I.P.A. tourneys. In England, Edward Sowell, the self-made expert, passed away at the age of 60.

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL 1960

The following game illustrates how even an experienced player, ignoring his position, yields to the lure of what appears to be an excellent attack. The result is, in most cases, a fatal counter-attack. Another point to be noted is the resort to other than be well-known lines in the opening. This is characteristic of many aging masters.

Game No. 884
King's Indian Defence

E. Lundin	A. Kotov
1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Ktf3 d6 4.Be2 0-0 5.e5 Ktfd 6.Kte3 c5 7.0-0 Qa5 8.b3 c:d 9.d:c d:c 10.Bb2 Rfd1 11.Qc2 e6 12.Ktg5 Be7 13.ef Kte6 14.Be4 Kb3 15.Rad1 Kte5 16.Ktb3 a6 17.Kt4d Kt:c4 18.Q:c4 Rd5 19.Kte3 e6 20.Kte3 h6 21.Ktb3 R:d1 22.R:d1 g5 23.Rd6 Ktg4 24.Bb2 Kte5 25.Qe2 Kt:d3 26.Kta4 Kt:b2 27.Kt:b2 f6 28.Kte4 f5 29.Qd1 B:b3 30.g:h (having successfully repulsed White's unjustified attack, Black now opens a counter-attack) 30.—Qf8 31.Re6 Q:c6 32.Qd1 Rf8 33.Rx6 Rc8 34.Kd3 Kf7 35.R:e5 Rf8 36.Kt:c4 Qc2 37.Kte3 Q:d1 38.e4 Qh1+ 39.Rf1 Q:h2 40.e5 Rf7 41.Qd4 Qe5. White resigns.

Instructive Endgame. The game Nicolau-Udodek (Rumanian championship, 1959) came to the following position: White — Kte1; Rb6; Pb5, c5, g2. Black — Kh6; Rc3; Pa5, g6. Play continued: 46.— a4 47.b6 Rc4-1? 48.Kf3 a3 49.b5 Ra4 50.Rb8! a2 51.Rb8+ Kg7 52.Rb1 Rb4 53.c7 Rb7 54.c8Q R:b1 55.Q:f7+ Kh8 56.Qe8+ Kg7 57.Qe7+. Black resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

The Only Chance

S. Q 10 3
H. K J 9 4 3
D. A 5
C. A 10 9

S. A J 9 6
H. 6 5
D. J 8 2
C. K Q 5 2

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1H	—	1S	—
2S	—	3C	—
4S	—	—	—

West played the eight of hearts, dummy put on the king and East won with the ace. A spade came back, and South lost the trick to West's king. West now made a good shift to the queen of diamonds. How would you, dear reader, continue the hand?

One thing is certain: declarer may not lose the lead again before he has rid dummy of the diamond loser. This again can only be done by parking it on the long club; but if the discard is to be of any use, dummy may not be stripped of his trumps. Thus the only hope, if any, centres on finding trumps split four-two, with the opponent holding the four trumps also committed to follow clubs four times.

Well, South had little to lose anyway, so that he thought he might just as well try it out. He laid down the ace of spades and went to tackle clubs. Playing West for the four clubs (East was marked with a string of diamonds) he took a finesse for the knave; when this held, he cashed the ace of clubs, re-entered his hand with another club — East showing out — and the last club enabled him to ditch dummy's diamond.

But this was not enough. The pay-off came with the successful finesse for the ten of hearts: this set up dummy's five for a winner and the ruff of the other diamond assured the tenth trick.

The full deal was:

S. Q 10 3
H. K J 9 4 3
D. A 5
C. A 10 9

S. K 8 4 2
H. 10 8 2
D. Q 7
C. J 6 4 3

S. 7 6
H. A Q
D. K 10 9 6 4 3
C. 8 5 4

S. A J 9 5
H. 6 5
D. J 8 2
C. K Q 5 2

Threat to Theatre Ticket Competition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A "TICKET" war has broken out between Jerusalem's two theatrical booking offices; the newly-founded firm of 'La'an Ha'erev' has accused the established firm of S. Cahana of cornering the market on all tickets for theatre and special performances.

The owner of 'La'an Ha'erev', Mr. Shlomo Golan, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Mr. Shmuel Cahana had threatened to drive him out of business within one year. Mr. Golan, who opened his office at the beginning of June, is a former head of the Jerusalem Traffic Department who resigned from the force due to ill health after 22 years of service. His application to open a booking agency received the recommendation from Police headquarters and the approval of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior. New ticket agencies are reserved for persons disabled or partially invalided in military service.)

Frank Confession

Mr. Shmuel Cahana, who settled here in 1920 and opened his office in 1922, frankly admitted to *The Jerusalem Post* that he has cornered the market. "I have a monopoly on theatre tickets and those for special performances and I am going to keep it. I worked for years and years before I managed to make this business pay. Even today I sell tickets to soldiers without taking a commission. I brought the theatre to Jerusalem; I brought special performances. I found audiences for them. And I don't intend to give up my livelihood. There is not enough room for two ticket offices in Jerusalem. Three other persons started such offices and they went bankrupt."

There is Room for Two

Mr. Golan counters: "There is room enough in Jerusalem for two offices. If you don't believe me go to Cahana's any time you have a star performance and count the persons standing in the queue."

According to Mr. Cahana, queues are inevitable. One reason is that every customer wants to sit in the middle of the hall. They argue, which holds up the sale of tickets. When a performance attracts large crowds, Mr. Cahana claims he increases his sales staff to five.

Mr. Golan comments that since he opened his office, service at Cahana's has greatly improved. He believes that the theatres and the impresarios assured him of their support when he set up his business largely in order to force Cahana to improve his service. Today, he complains, they are no longer behind him.

However, Mr. Golan feels, the theatres and impresarios are harming their own businesses by no longer backing him. One of the reasons why there are so few performances in Jerusalem — 200 a year, of which only 50 are major, as against 3,000 in Haifa (four ticket offices and 9,000 in Tel Aviv (13 offices) — is that demand is low; and demand is low because people refuse to queue up as the price of an evening's entertainment.

Mr. Golan claims that one of the reasons for Mr. Cahana's success is his giving "favoured treatment" to influential persons. The veteran booking office manager denies this charge vehemently, saying his principle is "first come first served" and adding that he gives no reduced-price tickets to anyone unless the theatre management or impresario instructs him to do so.

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Mats.: Danny Kaye Double Feature:
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Commencing Sat., July 9 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30.

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"The day that shook the world"
D-DAY THE SIXTH OF JUNE
Robert Taylor, Richard Todd, Dana Wynter
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They have captured the country in an invasion of laughs
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PETER SELLERS
British Academy Award Winner for his role in the comedy of the year!
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Ian Carmichael, Terry Thomas
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

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KAREN MAMMOUD
& SHKOKO in
The Respectable Man

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ASK ANY GIRL
David Niven
Shirley MacLaine
How does a girl go after a man these days without going too far?

GAN RENA
Sword-play, swift horses, fist-fights and turbulent romance in
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Susan Kohner, James Darren in
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Mats. at 4: King Matthew I

RAMAT GAN
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Weekdays: 7.30, 9.30
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A satirical comedy about the German army
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Rod Steiger — Jean Collins
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Cinemascope
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Knight of the Mountains
Continuous Mats. shows from 10 a.m. Evening: 7, 9.

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A lively comedy for men and women over 16 only
FEMMES D'UN ETE
with MICHELE MORGAN
3 perfs. daily 4, 7.30, 9.30

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The Fabulous Giant of Giants. The Barbarians feared his strength and called him "Goliath"
STEVE REEVES in
GOLIATH AND THE BARBARIANS

ZAMIR 2nd Week
Air-conditioned
Israel Premiere
ANNA LUCASTA
Eartha Kitt, Sammy Davis Jr.
For Adults Only
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
490, 232.4, 249 & 210 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.45 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.15 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Kol Yisrael — For Child & Youth." 11.30 Popular Concert: Gershwin; Excerpts from "Porgy and Bess"; Dvořák: Legend. 12.00 Chamber Music: Combinat: String Quartet in E-minor; Mozart: Andante and Variations in G. K. 500; for Two Pianos; Boccherini: String Quartet in A. 12.45 Lunch-time Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Bellini: Overture "Norma"; Prokofiev: "Peter and the Wolf", Narrator: Yosef Yadin, Conductor: Gary Bertini; Liszt: Hungarian Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Julian Karoly). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Zahava Yaroni (Vocalist) & Ensemble directed by Moshe Lusky. 7.50 Light Music. 8.00 "For You, & for You" — ed. by Y. Ben-Horin & R. Bashan. 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Handel: Concerto Grosse No. 6 in G-minor, played by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by John Prichard; Hanoch Jacobi: Viola Concerto, played by the Composer with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Yisrael Yinai; Beethoven: Symphony No. 4 in F (Pastoral), opus 68, played by the NBC Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Boismortier: Leopold Mozart: Toy Symphony; Rodrigo: Villancico; Chopin: Prelude and Polonaise; Tchaikovsky: Excerpts from Italian Caprice. 8.00 Week's Diary. 8.15 Morning Songs. 8.40 Jewish Marching Concert: Vivaldi: "The Seasons" (played by "I Musici"). 10.30 "Five Fingers On One Hand" — written by M. Obad. 11.50 Six French Songs, performed by "La Mistral" conducted by Jacques Besser. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra: Conductor: Alexander Tarsky; Soloists: Miriam Lass and Arkadi Kruskol (Vocalists). 12.15 Recordings for Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Songs for Strings and Strings. 1.00 Close Down.

2.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Opening. 4.05 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Via-a-Via". 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Bach, Mozart & Brahms. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005". 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 8.00 Opening. 8.05 Pleasant Tunes. 8.30 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS 25.28, 19.65, 16.85 & 13.89 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00, and 6.00 a.m. News UN in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 220 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis, Commentators Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 220 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 25, 31 M. 9.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 220 K. 9.00 and 10.00 Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 3.00 News, News Analysis, Lebanon and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Literary List on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspectives on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 220 K. 11.30 Perspectives on 25, 31, 41 M. and 220 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 220 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 455 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.40 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 3.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Welby Scott & His Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 3.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Lavant.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, July 8, 1960

Israeli Plays Leading Role In Citrus Disease Research

By HILLEL OPPENHEIMER

A REPORT on virus diseases of citrus has recently been published in Paris that is of great interest to the Israel reader.*)

Citriculture in both Brazil and California has suffered heavy losses by the spreading of "Tristeza" or "Quick Decline," a destructive virus disease which has been sweeping through those countries ever since World War II. "Stem Pitting" produced by the same pathogen or a very similar one causes heavy damage in the citrus groves of South Africa. "Psorosis" was brought into Mediterranean countries, including Israel, about 30 years ago and proves destructive chiefly to Valencia oranges and grape-fruit. "Xyloporosis" has caused much trouble to the Israel citrus industry since 1938 — as "Little Leaf" disease — and bears an endemic character here. It attacks mainly trees budded on sweet lime stock below the budding line, but also infects imported sour and sweet orange varieties. All these and other related diseases considerably weaken vigorous trees, lessen their productivity and may finally kill them. They form a group of maladies insufficiently studied and difficult to separate from one another.

A Common Foe

Since the citrus-producing countries of the Mediterranean basin are all threatened by these common foes, it which since 1950 has taken steps in common for their prevention and control. Accordingly CLAM, the permanent Liaison Committee of Mediterranean Citriculture, which since 1950 has taken care of the common interests of citrus growers in the Mediterranean basin, encouraged the establishment of a Working Party by EPPO — the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. This party was to be entrusted with the task of carrying out a detailed survey of the spread of virus diseases in the various countries bordering on the Mediterranean, with emphasis on the occurrence of Tristeza and Xyloporosis. Recommendations for protective measures to be taken and for research were the task of an operation mission backed by the above institutions and under the auspices of the International Organization of Citrus Virologists with headquarters in Riverside, California.

When the Working Party looked for suitable scientists to carry out the job, they found only one competent candidate from the Mediterranean region: Professor Israel Reichert, until recently Head of the Division of Plant Pathology of the Agricultural Research Station in Israel and the Nestor of Israel botanists.

Reichert has carried out the tiring and complicated job single-handed, and the report now published deals nearly exclusively with the results he presented to the International Conference of Virus Diseases held in Acireale last autumn.

In his introduction, the Chairman of this conference writes that "Reichert deserves the highest praise for the tireless thoroughness with which he carried out the difficult mission entrusted to him." From July to November 1957, Reichert visited the citrus groves of Cyprus, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal, completing his observations afterwards in the United States where the virus diseases of citrus occupy a preponderant part of citricultural research.

The results of Reichert's detailed studies are of interest mainly to the specialist. It seems, however, important to mention here as the main result that Xyloporosis, first described by Reichert from Israel, is not limited to the Eastern Mediterranean but is of general occurrence in the visited countries. It may gradually be eliminated by selection of healthy budwood. Tristeza, on the other hand, is still rare and restricted to varieties imported from overseas, like Meyer's Chinese lemon which, for that reason, has already been completely eradicated in Israel. Professor Reichert ascribes the fortunate fact that this disease does not spread, to the lack of suitable carriers, i.e. certain plant lice that are known to spread the disease in America. The protection of Mediterranean citriculture from this disastrous disease seems to depend, therefore, upon two measures: the destruction of tristeza-sick or suspected trees and the effective prevention of the importation of insect-carriers from tropical regions which might cause outbreaks of the infection.

While routine indexing of tristeza-suspected trees could hardly be carried out, through lack of suitable nursery material for infection experiments, Reichert was able to establish many unknown facts regarding additional virus and other citrus diseases. In the seven single reports handed in to the respective governments and attached to the EPPO report, he also makes important statements regarding the agro-technical and economic conditions of citriculture in their countries, discussing their respective advantages, blaming the citrus growers for certain shortcomings and proposing improvements.

The report also contains the discussions of the conference on the report. Important experts took part in the discussion, including Ruggieri from Italy — who told the gathering about the establishment of a quarantine station for imported citrus plants and budwood on the Lipari islands — and Frezal from Algeria. Although disagreeing with Reichert on some details, both experts paid high tribute to the work achieved.

As the report shows, the progress of citricultural science permits Israel to play a leading role in the Mediterranean region. The report also contains several plates with fine macro-and microphotographs contributed by Reichert and his associates.

*) EPPO Report of the International Conference on Virus Diseases of Citrus (Acireale, 1959). Paris, 1960.

Foreign Briefs

Private Highways

● Tenders for private bridges for building the new Antwerp-Lille highway, which is eventually to be extended to Paris, will be called this year by the Belgian Government. The firm(s) are to be given a 30-year concession for operating the highway and collecting the tolls. However, the tolls will be paid not by the motorists, who are already heavily taxed in Belgium, but by the public road fund, and the amount of traffic will be established by electric traffic counters, thus eliminating the need of costly traffic check-posts, and of the delays involved. In Britain, too, expert opinion has recently been swinging towards privately-built highways based on tolls, in order to relieve the Treasury of the heavy expenditure involved.

India's Fertilizer Industry

● The Indian fertilizer industry is to be considerably expanded, in order to meet the increased requirements of the new five-year plan. While its current production capacity is 400,000 tons, the target for 1966 has been fixed at 1m. tons, and may even be raised to 1.5m. A government committee has recommended immediate action for erecting three nitrogen plants at a combined cost of $140m. As a first practical step, a plan for putting up a 200,000-ton plant at a cost of $55m. has been announced by Mr. G. D. Birla, the well-known industrialist. Of that cost, 75 per cent is to be financed by a loan from the Eximbank or from the American Development Loan Fund.

Water Shortage Challenges Fish-Ponds

By YAACOV FRIEDLER

FOR three drought-stricken years now, the cry has been "save water!" The experts look round and invariably hit upon the obvious victims — the country's 40,000 dunams of carp ponds.

A closer look at the fish-ponds shows that they are producing a regular annual harvest of 5,000 tons of carp. With a retail price of IL2 per kilogram of carp, the turnover totals IL10m., bringing the fish-breeders about IL12m. An agricultural enterprise so steady, so popular and so prosperous is not the one that will easily lend itself to pruning. That the carp-breeders do not take the annual cry for fewer fish-ponds seriously is shown by the fact that their Union recently moved to new and spacious premises in Haifa.

Commission Set Up

A year ago, the Ministry of Agriculture set up a special commission to study the problem of pond waters in the light of the national water resources. Its members were Mr. S. Tal, Director of the Fish-breeding Division of the Ministry, and Mr. S. Canter, Head of Tahal's General Planning Branch. In the introduction to their report, they had this to say about carp-breeding in Israel:

"Yield of fish from the ponds during the past year accounted for 65 per cent of the total yield of the country's fisheries. Carp is very popular in Israel, and any reduction of supplies is bound to lead to higher carp prices and to a rise in the cost of similar products, i.e. other fish and meat.

"Carp cannot be replaced by any other fish both because of the population's food habits, and for objective reasons, as in our climate live fish have great advantages.

"The production of one ton of carp costs $220 in foreign currency. This is much lower than for any similar imported foodstuff.

"The pond fisheries are one of the only branches of our agriculture not facing the danger of overproduction. They are therefore assured of economic stability.

"Fish-breeding has reached a high level of professional and organizational know-how, and its returns are steady and assured."

Specific Recommendations

The report went on to say that in future a greater exploitation of saline waters, unsuitable for irrigation may be feasible.

In their findings, the members of the commission reported on the water situation, as well as on the type of soil upon which the fish ponds are located. While their soil investigation was only superficial, they reported that some of the land is useless for farming, while other areas could be used after drainage work. As to the water used, they found that 20,315 dunams of ponds are served by fresh water: 14,462 dunams from streams, 3,344 from artesian wells and 2,508 from stored rain and flood waters. The remaining 18,376 dunams are served by saline water, almost exclusively from natural springs. As a short-term policy the commission recommended study of the possible extension of ponds in the Bet Shean and northern coastal areas, while immediate economy measures should be instituted in the other areas. "In certain cases, part of the ponds should be abolished," they conclude.

Fish-ponds undoubtedly require more water than irrigated crops, from 150 to 400 per cent more, but the report notes that consumption could be reduced. At the same time, the commission pointed out that the going rate on current prices of livestock in the Bet Shean area, for instance, fish-breeding is the most successful branch of farming, accounting for 20 to 25 per cent of the gross income of the fish-breeding kibbutzim. In general, fish-breeding is based mainly in kibbutzim in the northern half of the country, from the Syrian border almost down to Netanya. It could be replaced, in most cases, by other types of farming, which might need less water.

On the basis of the report, the Ministry of Agriculture began to encourage an expansion of the pond areas in certain parts of the country. It is quite obvious that the breeders are confident that their industry will not be reduced. They note with satisfaction that no overproduction or surplus crisis faces them. Their income is steady. Their produce fills a need as regards tastes and protein needs, and keeps fresh without ice. In fact, they are beset with some of the difficulties and mishaps of general farming.

At the same time, fish-breeders are alive to the fact that some ponds may have to be filled in, in areas where the water is urgently needed for other purposes. Whereas this will undoubtedly cause some local cases of hardship, it will not affect the general economy. Before, however, water-conservation officials are taking steps to do away with them, among them a comparatively simple project of deepening the usually shallow ponds to reduce evaporation. But even under the country's long-term water planning, they do not fear the future. They rely upon the success of their industry and the bargaining power of the kibbutz movement to see them through. "Even if water is actually rationed per dunam, we shall use our share for the ponds, because they are a great success," they say.

Tough Competition On Fruit Markets

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.—THE total export of Moroccan oranges now equals that of Israel. This fact is a pointer to the problems facing Israel's largest industry in the years ahead. Spain too has already increased her exports of oranges by 25 per cent and they are still in the throes of modernizing and streamlining their citrus industry. In addition, there is the fact that no market stays without fruit for any given week of the year, so that when the "Jaffas" arrive, they are not any longer a novelty, but a commodity taking its turn and waiting for the attention of the customer.

On the other hand, one must remember the continuous increase in fruit consumption all over the world, especially in the affluent countries of the West, and an increasing recognition that oranges and grapefruit are now staple food and no longer a luxury.

How is Israel's Citrus Marketing Board meeting this challenge?

Mr. Moshe Levin, head of the European office of the Board, told me about various moves in preparation for the coming season, and the years ahead generally.

The Board's London office and the associations of British fruit traders and importers are now engaged in a campaign to promote legislation making it compulsory for soft drink manufacturers to state on the label the contents of the bottle. As it is, drinks containing no more than three to four per cent of genuine citrus fruit juice pass as citrus fruit drinks. In this campaign, the growers and the traders are helped by the Consumers Association and its magazine "Which." The Israelis, together with other growers, have also been undertaking a basic survey of the market in this country. It will take a year, and should provide guidance for future policy. Again, CLAM, acting for all Mediterranean citrus growers, has decided to allocate this year £900,000 for publicity, and the money will be spent in the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

The United Kingdom remains Israel's largest customer. This season it took 4,412,000 boxes, which works out at 43 per cent of Israel's total citrus exports. Germany took 1,560,000 boxes, or 18 per cent; Holland — 930,000 boxes, or 9.2 per cent; and Sweden and Belgium about 870,000 each, or 5.6 per cent.

Total sales for the season — 10,170,000 boxes, realised about 49,000,000 dollars. The drop in prices of about 4 shillings per box of oranges and about 3 shillings per box of grapefruit explains why the total income was two million dollars less, though total sales were 870,000 boxes above than previous year.

The last sales took place in Holland and Belgium this week, when the remaining 40,000 boxes of Valencias were sold.

The citrus crop in Israel was bigger this season by six per cent as a result of young orange groves beginning to bear fruit. No increase is expected in the coming season, because of the hot spring and summer in Israel which will affect the crop due to arrive at the markets of Europe in time for Christmas, 1960.

Stocks and Commodities:

CAUTIOUS ADVANCE IN EQUITIES

THE advance in ordinary shares was more cautious this week, and fluctuations were reported in a number of them. It appears that investors are becoming reluctant to embark upon the purchases at present prices, although there were again some features with prices jumping violently. Palestine Potash A ordinary shares advanced by over 20 points, and Dead Sea Works shares even a bit more. It is not officially known, what is behind these movements. Another firm spot was provided by I.L.D.C. shares, which advanced by over 20 points, and Africa-Palestine, Ata, Kurdanieh, Assis and Teva, which rose by over 10 points. Smaller gains were recorded by Palestine Cold Storage, Delek, American Israeli Paper, Alliance Tyre, and others. Among the investment companies, Bank Leumi Investment, Ellern Investment — and outside the Stock Exchange Feuchtwanger Investment, as well as P.I.A. participations, gained ground.

Palestine Electric Sterling Ordinary Stock, as well as the newly-issued 6% Sterling Preference shares (out of conversion of the 50-50 5% Bond), gained a few points.

On the free market Naphtha shares are settling down at higher levels after gaining some 10 points during the week under report, while Lapidot I.O.P. have a very active market at prices around IL4.% per share.

It is perhaps interesting to mention that the oil industry, which may perhaps be considered one of the main stocks with growth potentialities, has not developed in line with the recent equity boom. Of course the speculative factor must be borne in mind, but if the reports that Israel will soon cover 25 per cent of its fuel needs from its own resources of oil and gas are substantiated, it seems that at present levels these shares may give some scope for future developments.

About IL10m. worth of ordinary and preferred ordinary shares are expected in the next six months, expanding the equities capital on the stock market by a full 50 per cent (so far the nominal volume of equities is less than IL20m. while the securities quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange add up to IL400m.)

The General Mortgage Bank has announced a IL2m. issue of dollar-linked bonds, and further issues of dollar-linked bonds convertible into Preferred Ordinary shares are expected shortly.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Platinum Carbon

A NEW type of carbon paper is being put on the market by the Oniyah carbon paper and typewriter equipment firm. The "back" of the new product is made of a gun metal substance called "platinum" and the result is a thin but very strong carbon paper that enables the typing of a larger number of clear copies.

Last year Oniyah exported $117,000 worth of carbon paper, stencils, stencil ink and typewriter ribbons. So far Oniyah's export customers are in the U.S.A., Germany, England, Finland, Sweden, South Africa, Greece, Turkey and Persia.

Reader's Letter

EQUIPMENT CUSTOMS QUERIED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—The discussion which has arisen with regard to the surcharge of 115 and 225 per cent, respectively, on the c.i.f. value of certain categories of machinery and equipment (your issues of May 5 and 13), should take the following points into consideration:

1. The categories listed as subject to customs duty cannot be regarded as non-essential, except for some items.

2. Even in cases where there is sufficient equipment and machinery, there is no reason whatsoever to impose a duty on future orders, for one has to take into account the development of new production methods, which from time to time necessitate the acquisition of new equipment.

3. A surcharge of 115 or 225 per cent on the c.i.f. value is far in excess of any likely devaluation, and is bound to lead to a distortion of the price picture for this equipment and to an artificial over-evaluation of the machinery and equipment already installed.

4. The Ministry of Finance could not allocate foreign currency for non-essential machinery, equipment and consumer goods and for outright luxury goods, with the idea that it will be "compensated" through the levying of high customs and purchase taxes...

Yours, etc.
H. W. KAISER-BLUTH

Tel Aviv, June 5.

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TO SIX
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FOR
SALADS,
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FRYING
AND
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LESHED
SP SPECIAL

Well-Grounded Optimism Among Exporters

POST Economic Editor

IN 1959 Israel's exports soared by over a quarter —from the $140 m. level maintained during the two previous years to $179m. — for although proceeds from the foreign sales of agricultural commodities remained at the same level as in 1958, exports of diamonds advanced by over 40 per cent, and other industrial exports by almost 30 per cent.

Obviously, this expansion cannot be expected to continue at such a tremendous pace. However, the foreign currency budget for 1960/61 assumes that the proceeds of agricultural exports in the current year (ending next March) will exceed those of 1959 by 13 per cent with parallel advances of 17 per cent for diamonds and 27 per cent for other industrial exports. It is, of course, too early to tell whether these targets will be achieved, and most probably the results will deviate from the forecasts here and there but trade statistics for the first half of 1960 confirm the impression that on the whole our export has continued to expand at least at the rate assumed in the foreign currency budget. Again, the rise in agricultural exports has been small (seven per cent), due to the low citrus prices, but diamonds and other industrial commodities have increased by 29 and 28 per cent respectively as compared with the same period in 1959.

It is somewhat disquieting that the advance slowed up somewhat in the second quarter of 1960: in diamond sales, the increases over 1959 were 35 per cent in the first quarter but only 24 in the second quarter, while the figures for other industrial exports were respectively 60 and seven per cent. One must therefore watch carefully for the figures of the next few months, which will show whether this decline spells a relative stabilization of industrial exports at the current level or is merely a passing phenomenon. For the time being, at any rate, insiders are not very worried, trusting that our industry will be able to overcome whatever obstacles it may be encountering in expanding its sales abroad, and that the declining fortunes of some export branches, (e.g. citrus concentrates, cement, and raincoats) will be offset by successes achieved in other lines.

Basic Optimism

This basic optimism should be noted because it is shared not only by government officials — who naturally tend to complacency — but also by manufacturers and exporters with practical experience and day-to-day contact with foreign markets, and because it reflects a new attitude gradually spreading in our business circles: self-reliance and readiness to compete with foreign producers on a more or less equal footing. Not so long ago, the expansion of Israel exports on a wide front — i.e. beyond the confines of a few special commodities — used to be relegated to the field of official pipe-dreams, and posited at best on the condition of massive subsidies. Even in 1959, when a large-scale export offensive was announced, it was generally assumed that little would come of it unless much more generous premiums were provided. As a matter of fact, however, the export subsidies allocated in the current budget add up to no more than IL60m. compared with IL71m. during the past financial year. This increase is in proportion to the expected rise in export totals, even if the higher rate for citrus is taken into consideration.

Pamaz System

Moreover, since the beginning of 1960 the Pamaz system has been discontinued, and exporters have been deprived of the additional profits which they had been earning in the home market as a result of raw materials purchased out of export proceeds. This does not mean, of course, that exporters earn less than they did before, although they now have to sell their added value to the Treasury at the official rate of exchange plus the export premium. As a matter of fact, the Pamaz system had simply outlived its usefulness, for foreign currency for the import of raw materials was allocated more and more freely, even though this liberalization was linked with surcharges or higher custom duties which syphoned off part of the eventual profits tied to the respective raw materials. Also, in several industries (e.g. in wool) special agreements and codes have been introduced which guarantee exporters rather high earnings independently of official premiums, or only indirectly connected with them, and more such arrangements may be expected to be made. One may argue that our economic authorities have deliberately connived at the cartelization of export industries in order to offset their import liberalization moves. What matters is, however, that the conduct of business affairs has been gradually shifting from ministries and other authorities to manufacturing and trading concerns, which had previously been but too ready to shift the ultimate responsibility to official quarters — and to the public purse.

It is against this background that one must weigh the steps taken by the Government to create a class of "approved exporters" that would be able to play an active role in developing our trade abroad. On the face of it, the privileges granted to these exporters may seem rather petty. A certificate as "approved exporter" is given to any firm selling abroad goods worth $100,000 a year and living up to its obligations as regards export and the Treasury, i.e. mainly in foreign currency matters. The special facilities to which a holder of such a certificate is entitled include: an annual allocation of foreign currency for travel abroad; an annual allocation of foreign currency for the import of spare parts, specimens, professional literature, etc.; priority in receiving credits for financing trade operations concerning exports; and less stringent control of import and export operations by the customs and the competent authorities. At first, the allocations of foreign currency were the most coveted prize, although the actual amounts are of no significance. Meanwhile, however, this point has lost in importance, due to the general liberalization. The priority in getting credits is also of lesser importance now that a marked improvement has taken place in credit facilities for export in general. The last point, however, has proved to be of the greatest consequence, for it has freed the "approved exporters" from a lot of bureaucratic routine and has thus created the preconditions for mutual trust and close cooperation between the exporting firms and the economic administration, the lack of which, was so felt until a few years ago.

Raw Material Imports

An outsider will find it difficult to appreciate the importance of a regulation allowing businessmen to import raw materials for export purposes on a general licence, subject only to subsequent checking, and dispensing them from having to account for shortages in foreign currency deliveries — when due to consumer rejects, etc. — so long as the difference does not exceed one per cent. Nor can one easily describe the benefits derived both by business and by the national economy from the "by-products" of cooperation, such as advantageous financial terms based on intricate arrangements abroad or banks' and suppliers' credits of which "approved exporters" are allowed to make use.

The total number of "approved exporters" is less than 100 in general trade, plus about 60 firms in the diamond industry; yet they account for 80 per cent of the total export, while the rest is spread among almost 1,000 smaller firms. One may assume that as time goes on, the share of the "approved exporters" will grow ever more.

Export Agencies

Another development which is still in its early stages is the emergence of exporting firms not engaged in production and operating on their own account. The need to create export agencies for handling the products of small manufacturing concerns, handicrafts, etc. has long been recognized, and several companies have been established to that end by the government and by other bodies, in addition to some private firms already engaged in that trade. For the time being, however, most of these firms have preferred to conduct their operations on a commission basis, only a fraction of their turnover being based on outright purchases in the home market. This method of trading may continue for many products. For many others, however, a clearer division of functions will have to take place, with manufacturers — small and also medium — selling against firm orders, and exporters shouldering the trade risks involved in developing new markets, or facing changing circumstances in established markets and accordingly benefiting from the profits accrued. It is but natural that with the increasing role that exports are playing in Israel's economy, the economic stature of exporters must also grow. While a number of big industrial concerns and agricultural marketing boards may find it possible to live up to their requirements, others will presumably prefer to concentrate on direct production and quality problems, leaving the wide and treacherous sea of export trade to specialist merchant adventurers.

Air Cargo Means Faster Turnover for Exporter

By ZEEV SCHIFF

THE air-freighting of Israel exports is typical of the devices used locally to overcome some of the geophysical and political obstacles of this country's foreign trade relations. Some 200 tons of air-freight exports are now being flown out of this country every month. While this figure is still far from the dimensions of an "air-lift" and represents only a slender slice of the national export volume, increasing numbers of exporters are "discovering" this new and surprisingly inexpensive medium. It puts them, at least as far as the time factor is concerned, right next door to their client's retail outlets.

Judging by present bookings, outgoing planes will continue to remain crowded to the last available cubic foot of cargo space until El Al gets its new Boeing Jets next summer, adding an extra four tons of cargo space to each of its flights.

For the exporters — an unsentimental lot — the profitability of air-freighting has been reduced almost to the terms of a formula. Basically, it is related not to the manufacturer's profit margin but only to a limiting minimum value per displacement or weight unit of the finished article.

Speed in delivery — apart from its self-evident significance for all perishable items — is of the utmost importance to the fashion industry. It means that the manufacturer can export without building up expensive stocks for one-time shipments, and is able to place his manufacture on display abroad within a short time of receiving his initial trial order. Often the time interval between order and execution is equivalent to that of the market's own manufacturers. But this speedy delivery also means a faster turnover for the Israel producer without requiring the long-term profit-cutting credits customary with many of our hand-to-mouth industries.

Fashions Are Perishable

Fashion or other goods linked to the seasons should by rights have been classified with the "perishable" category. As many of our manufacturers have learned, a missed deadline means a lost client. Much goodwill was lost during the past years because the Israel producers were unable to abide by their delivery dates. Often as not, this was due to transportation problems.

Though the net costs of air-freighting are substantially higher on a weight and volume basis than sea transport, the overall expenses to destination are often equal and sometimes even less. This is due to the minimal handling required for air freight, which generally brings the goods close to their final destination. Shipping often requires multiple and expensive handling processes, adding porterage fees for ship-to-railway-to-truck process.

Breakage and spoilage losses are substantially higher for the longer surface voyages. Weight and volume are also added to in view of the sturdy packaging requirements planned to withstand rough handling.

Air freight, on the other hand, is usually handled in the flimsiest of lightweight containers. Clothing, for instance, is wrapped only in polyester bags and hung on racks in the plane. Other goods are shipped in cardboard or collapsible aluminium containers.

Costs Compared

Paperwork is also cut to a minimum, involving only one document known as the "Through Air Waybill" — even if the destination of the goods involves trans-shipment to other lines. Insurance rates too are lower, since the air voyages are less rough.

A comparative table, provided by El Al, provides cost comparisons for a 100-kg. shipment of textiles to Zurich (in Israel pounds):

	Surface	Air
Packaging	20	2
Transportation to ports	5	4
Loading fee	4.320	—
Quay fees	4.320	—
Porterage	3.	—
Extras	1.760	—
Freight to Zurich	94.-	125.-
Insurance	12.-	2.880
Handling	15.-	15.-
Interest on the goods for the period of transport	12.-	—
TOTAL	142.400	167.880
minus 20 per cent subsidy (on the value of the freight costs)	—	27.-
	IL.142.400	IL.120.480

Zurich, of course, is less accessible from harbours than most markets for our products, while on the other hand it benefits from a direct air connection with Israel.

Perhaps the most encouraging boost for air-freighting from Israel so far has been El Al's recent agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture for the transport of some 2,500 tons of produce last year. Under the agreement, El Al will air-freight substantial quantities of various kinds of higher-priced fruit and vegetables to Central European destinations. This will provide the company with a dependable cargo-quantity and permit some long-range planning. Whether this will eventually necessitate the lease of charter-freighters or whether El Al will have to expand or convert part of its existing fleet still remains to be seen. At least one fact emerges clearly, however: air freighting is part and parcel of our future foreign trade development.

Sales Brisk at Israel Fairs

By a Special Correspondent

LOOKING back over the first half of the year, the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions can only view the sales results with satisfaction. Hundreds of enquiries have been reported and a number of business deals already concluded in the wake of the various fairs at which Israel was represented; from the one in Nairobi, which took place in January, to the one in Chicago, which has just ended.

Israel solar heaters have started to sell in Kenya, from which the representative of Israel Foreign Trade and Supply, Mr. Gaon, writes: "Since the Israel Trade Exhibition closed, people are taking an increasing interest in trade with Israel and results may be expected soon. It is rewarding that Africans are coming to my office for advice on how to go about importing directly from Israel, and everyone is highly complimentary about our country."

Mr. Riese, the owner of the Oniyah typewriter ribbon and ink factory, states that although he had never been to Nairobi before, he found all doors open before him when he visited the Kenya capital, and attributes the cordial reception to the sales promotion done at the Israel Exhibition. Business may be expected soon, he adds.

Israel exporters are highly enthusiastic about the results of the South African Rand Easter Show at Johannesburg and the Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo, Rhodesia. Amcor's Export Manager, Mr. Greenspan, claims that his firm's participation at the Rand Show gave a tremendous boost to its already substantial exports to South Africa, while figures published by Haifa's Autocar Company list orders for $750,000 booked on the same occasion.

Sales Reached $50,000

Other items, such as food, textiles and gift articles, proved their sales appeal in Rhodesia even more than in South Africa. There, Mr. Marel, of the Israel Export and Trust Co. reports that deals adding up to an estimated $50,000 were concluded as a result of the fair.

Fifty thousand dollars was also the preliminary figure for tire orders received at the Israel pavilion in Poznan, where copper from Timna came next on the list.

Our fashion exporters acclaim the mannequin parade at the World Trade Fair in New York this spring as a "major hit" that resulted in numerous cable orders for knitwear, bathing suits and coats, while visitors from America, who had seen the show, before leaving clamoured for the wonderful furs.

Although business reports from the Fairs of Frankfort and Lyons were more sober due to the economic developments in that area, a special import quota allocated by the states concerned, for Israel canned fruit and vegetables, accounted for orders for over $50,000, while the representative of Israel Export and Trust reported brisk business in gold jewellery, a newcomer to Israel's export items.

Serious Enquiries

The Turkish Government has already allocated $1m. to Israel exporters participating at this year's Izmir Fair, while $40,000 are available for those who display their wares at the Bulgarian Trade Fair in Plovdiv. Exhibitors at the Specialized Food Fair in Munich, at which Israel will be represented for the first time, will benefit from the additional $50,000 that will be made available. Israel pavilions at Thessaloniki, Bari and Zagreb are expected to bring with them further serious business enquiries, convincing more and more of our manufacturers that participation at international fairs is a vital element of trade promotion.

Foreign News Briefs

● A decision is expected shortly on the plan to link the huge Benmore hydro-electric power project on New Zealand's South Island with the electric grid of the North Island. The link, by means of land lines and a power cable across the Cook Straits, would provide for transmission tension of 500,000 volts, the highest voltage of any similar project outside Russia and would cost $53m. The heavily industrialized North Island is unable to supply its growing power requirements for many more years, but the Government would like to use the power surplus of the South Island to attract heavy industry there. Nevertheless, it is expected that the link scheme will be approved, as the largest contemplated southern industry — the processing of Australian bauxite — will derive its power supply from its own system in the southern lakes.

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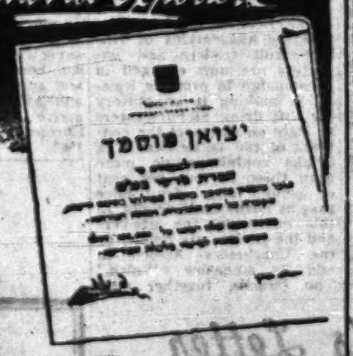
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	a	b	c
Mt. Cana'an	42	15—26	15—26
Tiberias	36	24—33	25—30
Haifa Port	29	24—26	24—29
Nahariya	27	23—26	24—26
T.A. Port	32	24—27	24—28
Lydda Airp.	40	20—30	20—31
Jerusalem	31	17—25	19—27
Beersheba	37	20—30	20—33
Eilat	37	25—39	27—41

*) Humidity at 8 a.m. G) Temperature range yesterday evening C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Miriam Freund, National President of Hadassah, for dedication ceremonies at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Kerem.

Mr. Boris Marcelle, New York textile manufacturer and a patron of the World Hebrew Union, from New York and Athens, (by Olympic Airways).

Mrs. Eugene Blumenthal, sister of the late Dr. Yehuda Magnes, and her daughter, Mrs. Rosalind Blum, for a private visit.

Mrs. Miriam Finesman, National Director of Israel Bonds Women's Division.

Mr. Meyer Steinglass, National Publicity Director of State of Israel Bonds in the U.S., and Mrs. Steinglass, for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ansis, of Boston; Mr. David Goldman, of Teaneck, N.J.; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schapiro and son, of Newark, N.J. — all under the auspices of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Moshe Kol, M.K., for Europe.

Mr. Yigal Allon, M.K., for London, to represent Ahdut Ha'avoda at the funeral of Aneurin Bevan (by El Al).

Mr. Label Katz, President of B'nai Brith, after a short visit (by Alitalia).

Ben-Zvi Lauds FAO's Drive Against Hunger

President Ben-Zvi has lauded the "noble purpose" of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in launching its International Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign on July 1. Mr. Ben-Zvi was replying to a message from the F.A.O. Director, Dr. B. R. Sen, regarding the opening of the campaign.

The President pledged Israel's support for the drive "towards the realization of the lofty aim," and offered good wishes for its success.

Mr. Ben-Zvi noted that Israel is in a position to appreciate the value of the campaign, in view of the dire food shortage prevailing during the early days of the State. He stressed, however, that Israel today produces virtually all the agricultural commodities she needs, apart from grain and fodder.

2,326 Immigrants Arrived in June

A total of 2,326 immigrants entered the country in June, as compared to 1,401 during the same period last year, according to figures compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The total number of persons who entered the country during June was 14,984, while 17,448 left. Those who left included 6,974 residents, of whom 549 declared their intention to emigrate. This compares with 6,314 residents who left during the same month last year, of whom 785 said they were emigrating.

U.S. Eases Tourist Visa Procedures

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A record number of Israelis have applied to the American Embassy here for tourist visas to the U.S. in recent months, following the introduction of a more liberal policy in issuing such visas, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

The number of applicants here has run into "several hundreds" a month, it was learned from Embassy circles. The easing of formalities is part of a "Visit U.S.A. Year" scheme, to encourage tourism.

The U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, and senior officials of the American Embassy, yesterday attended a cocktail party to mark the inauguration of a "U.S. Information Desk" at the T.W.A. offices here.

June Weather Was 'Normal'

The weather during June was normal for the season, the Meteorological Service reported yesterday. Only in Tel Aviv were the maximum temperatures higher than usual — the thermometer in the Kirya climbing to 40 degrees centigrade, a temperature recorded only 11 times since 1939.

Temperatures in most parts of Israel are expected to rise today by from one to three degrees. The maximum temperature in Tel Aviv will be 34 degrees; in Jerusalem 27; and in Haifa 28.

Histadrut to Urge General Pay Hike if Professionals Get Rise

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — If the Government submits to wage demands from such organized groups as members of the liberal professions and teachers, the Histadrut will demand an increase in the virtually frozen wage scales for salaried non-professional workers.

This is the gist of a warning which the Histadrut has issued to the Government, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday from Histadrut Executive circles.

This toughening of the Histadrut's wage policy found its clearest public expression to date at yesterday's meeting of the Executive. Mr. Ze'ev Oun, General Secretary of Hevrat Ovdim, told the meeting: "It should be made clear to the Government that any deviation from present wage policy by submitting to the pressure of strongly-organized groups will seriously disrupt the country's economic stability." If there are to be any wage rises, Mr. Oun said, they should go first of all to "arm workers and industrial employees.

This line was echoed by the Acting Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Aharon Becker, who said that workers who were not receiving their due were to be found rather among the lower grades, and not among the higher salaried employees.

Mr. Becker was even more explicit in a speech to Histadrut members in Ramat Gan on Wednesday. He said, quoting the Mapai and Histadrut wage platforms, that Histadrut wage policy for the next two years would be based on the principle of "raising living standards in accordance with the increase in the net national product."

He also said that the Histadrut has asked the Minister of Labour to draft legislation guaranteeing every worker the right to severance pay.

Mr. Becker disclosed that the Histadrut Trade Union Department has set up a committee to check Government reports on fluctuations in the prices of fruit and vegetables, and their influence on the cost-of-living index.

Salaried Workers Said "Disgruntled"

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The country's salaried professionals are "very disgruntled, and unless handled properly, they may walk out of the Histadrut," this warning was issued to the Histadrut Executive yesterday by the Head of the Labour Federation's Professional Employees' Department, Mr. Ze'ev Haring, during a discussion of Histadrut policy for the next two years.

Referring to the continuous criticism by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam of the difference in wages between professionals and non-professionals, Mr. Haring maintained that such differentials are a function of technical and economic progress. The Histadrut opposes automatic equality, which would slow down the country's development, Mr. Haring said.

Mr. Baruch Linn, of Mapam, Head of the Histadrut's Mutual Aid Department, criticized the lack of central control over the various companies of Solel Boneh. He spoke angrily of the way these companies competed "just like ordinary firms."

Mr. Linn called for greater Government aid to Kupat Holim, saying that the Sick Fund might be forced to cover its deficit by cutting down on services or raising dues.

The Executive yesterday empowered the Histadrut Central Committee to formulate policy for the next two years. Mr. Haring said the policy would follow the three guiding principles laid down by the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon: employment for the aged, and slum clearance; expansion of vocational education for youth; priority for development areas in future Histadrut industrial expansion plans.

Engineers Defer Wage Claim Bid

TEL AVIV. — The Engineers' Union has postponed the submission of its wage demands until after it has held its national convention and elected its new central committee and national secretaries.

A decision to hold the convention shortly — presumably soon after the return of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, from his African tour — followed yesterday's ruling by the Histadrut Supreme Controllers Committee voiding the Union's appointments to its various bodies at its recent council meeting. The appointments were invalidated because, under the Histadrut constitution, a union's central committee must be elected by a plenary convention.

KNESSET MEMBER RESIGNS SEAT

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Haim Yehuda, M.K. (Mapam), announced his resignation from the Knesset yesterday, following a report in the afternoon press that his wife was suing him for IL400 monthly maintenance.

According to the report in "Yediot Aharonot," Mrs. Rina Yehuda filed her suit because her husband had "abandoned" her after 30 years of marriage.

Mr. Yehuda, who claimed that he had filed suit for divorce before his wife lodged her maintenance suit, said he was resigning his Knesset seat in order to be free to conduct his own case in court.

His Knesset seat is expected to be filled by Mr. Victor Shem-Tov, of Jerusalem.

Public Body to Mull Electoral Reform

TEL AVIV. — A public committee of experts in political science and constitutional questions is to be nominated by the Committee for Electoral Reform to crystallize the various proposals that have been made for the institution of constituency elections.

This was decided at a meeting of the National Council of the Committee for Electoral Reform at Beit Sokolow here on Wednesday. Professor Yigael Yadin told the gathering of steps that have been taken to propagate the idea of electoral reform.

SOME 1,800 children are attending the Beersheba Municipality summer camp which opened yesterday.

'Bid to Get Rabbi To Quit Committee'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Amram Aburavia, who defied the Chief Rabbinate's boycott by attending the first session of the Chief Rabbinate elections committee on Wednesday, has resisted pressure to get him to resign from the committee, according to Ministry for Religious Affairs circles.

These sources said that Mr. Moshe Nissim, M.K., Chief Rabbi Nissim's son, visited Rabbi Aburavia at his home in Petah Tikva after the meeting on Wednesday, and urged him to resign from the elections committee.

Mr. Nissim was said to have argued that since Rabbi Aburavia had been appointed by the Chief Rabbinate Council as one of its four representatives he should have boycotted the meeting together with the other three members. Rabbi Aburavia's answer is understood to have been that once he had been appointed, he had the right to act as he saw fit.

There was still no statement from Chief Rabbi Nissim's Office yesterday regarding Wednesday's meeting.

Child Killed On Acre-Safad Road

ACRE. — Rafyea Fahad Hadbawi, 8, was run over and killed by a van as she tried to cross the Acre-Safad highway near her home in Mi'ilal Krum, Central Galilee, yesterday afternoon.

The driver was detained.

IL1,000 Fine For Fatal Accident

BEERSHEBA. — The Magistrates' Court here yesterday imposed a IL1,000 fine on a 40-year-old man, David Kimchi, who accidentally killed a five-year-old boy.

The accident occurred one day in March 1958, when Kimchi started his jeep and drove off without noticing that the child had crept under the vehicle while it was parked.

U.K.-Israel Fencers Meet Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — British and Israel fencers will meet in the first international fencing match to be held in this country at Gan Ornanim in Haifa tomorrow night.

The British team, which was due to arrive at Lydda Airport late last night, includes world champion Allen Jay. Israel will be represented by the Olympic team, Y. Ron and Y. Kalay, of Haifa Hapoel, and M. Van Hilder, of Haifa Maccabi.

On Sunday night, the British fencers will meet Haifa Hapoel, also at Gan Ornanim.

THE MEDICAL Association announces that Dr. Haim Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im (Hadar), Telephone 2456, serves as permanent night duty doctor in Haifa.

Spy for European State Gets 2 Years

TEL AVIV. — An employee in an important industrial concern was sentenced to two years in jail this week for maintaining contact with the agent of a European power and giving him information of the type of work done at his plant.

The District Court, after sentencing the man, forbade publication of any information which might identify him or the country for which he worked.

According to testimony accepted by the Court, the accused's relationship with the foreign agent had begun in all innocence. Led on by promises of a chance at a big business deal and small presents, the accused gradually became the agent's tool in a clear-cut case of espionage. The real turning point followed the man's return from a visit to Europe.

The Court also forbade publication of information on the trip abroad. *(Itim)*

Offers to Defend Eichmann Received

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The final choice of a defence attorney is to be made by Eichmann himself, according to a Ministry of Justice spokesman. Several letters applying for the post, and listing particulars about the applicants, have been received by the Ministry, or by Israel diplomatic missions abroad.

Most, but not all, are from Germany.

They are to be turned over to Eichmann at the beginning of next week. Eichmann himself has not yet requested counsel.

He can accept any of the offers and can contact other lawyers to handle his case, it was said. The only restriction is that the attorney — although he may be a former member of the Nazi party — must not have committed any crimes against Jews, against humanity, or other war crimes.

The Eichmann family itself has approved the choice of one man, Dr. Robert Servatius, a Cologne lawyer, whose letter of application was received this week.

Dr. Servatius describes himself as never having been a member of the Nazi party, but as having served as an ordinary soldier throughout the war. During the Nuremberg trials he defended a number of Nazi officials. Dr. Servatius said that he offered to undertake Eichmann's defence not for political, but for purely legal reasons.

Head of Bureau 06 Now in Europe

TEL AVIV. — Nitsav Avraham Selinger, who heads Police Bureau 06 investigating the Eichmann case, left several days ago for Europe in connection with the case. This was disclosed by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Y. Nahmias, at a meeting at Beit Sokolow yesterday evening with newspaper editors and police reporters. *(Itim)*

IL9,000 Damage In Kibbutz Fire

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Damage estimated at IL9,000 was caused yesterday by a fire in a hayloft at Kibbutz Gadot, in Upper Galilee.

The fire broke out while settlers were stacking hay with the aid of an elevator. Stray stalks fell on the elevator's almost red-hot motor and caught fire. The blaze was put out by the settlers, with the aid of the police. Some 5,000 bales were burned and the elevator damaged.

Mrs. Meir Due Home Tuesday

POST Political Reporter

Foreign Minister Golda Meir is expected to return next Tuesday from her six-week tour of the U.S. on behalf of the Bond Drive, which she interrupted to present Israel's case before the Security Council over the Eichmann affair.

Mrs. Meir is to return first to Israel, even if proposals for a visit to Buenos Aires should materialize. Such a visit would take place only towards the end of the month, following the return to Argentina of President Frondizi and Foreign Minister Taboada from their West European tour.

Argentina's final attitude on the Eichmann dispute is likely to be decided upon only when these two Government leaders are back in Buenos Aires; before then, any such decision would be subject to the influence of the more extreme uncompromising elements in the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

In any case, Mrs. Meir would consent to go to Buenos Aires only if a mutually agreed settlement of the dispute can be secured in advance, thus making her visit a final goodwill gesture that could be concluded with a joint communique by the Israel and Argentine Foreign Ministers.

During her stay in the U.S., Mrs. Meir also held important political talks in Washington with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter, and with Under-Secretary Douglas Dillon and other senior State Department officials. Mrs. Meir met also with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

Tax Official Held For Taking Bribes

TEL AVIV. — A 48-year-old tax assessment official in the Jaffa district was detained yesterday evening on suspicion of taking bribes from a number of persons.

After three hours of questioning, the official allegedly decided to cooperate with the authorities, according to police sources. The man is a resident of Petah Tikva.

It is understood that a special team of investigators is studying a large number of documents, and that further developments may be expected in the case. *(Itim)*

Smugglers Caught With Whisky, Spice, Coffee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An engine-room officer serving in the s.s. Har Gilboa has been caught by Customs Police while allegedly attempting to smuggle ashore several bottles of whisky and a quantity of foreign cigarettes. The goods were confiscated.

The suspect is a non-Israeli serving with the Merchant Navy, and as he intends to terminate his service and return to his home in Scandinavia, it is unlikely that any disciplinary action will be taken against him after his case has been dealt with in court.

The Customs Police this week also discovered six kilograms of spice in the false bottom of a suitcase belonging to a returning Israel resident. The spice, worth IL 100 per kilo, carries a high customs duty.

Another returning Israel resident was caught trying to smuggle in 16 kilograms of Nescafe, on which nearly IL 1,000 duty was payable.

TNUVA EXPORTS yesterday began building their IL750,000 packing plant and canning factory in Lydda. It is being constructed with the help of the Ministries of Labour and Commerce and Industry, and is expected to be ready in time for the next citrus season. It will employ 300 workers.

Krinizi, in Dock, Counter-Charges Mekorot

TEL AVIV. — The Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. Y. Krinizi, on Thursday told the District Court that Mekorot had made the supply of additional water to the town conditional on the purchase of shares in the company.

Mr. Krinizi was appearing as defendant in a case brought by the State against the Mayor, the Municipal Council and the inhabitants of Ramat Gan for pumping water from wells in the area in excess of the quota set by the Water Commissioner between April and July last year.

Mr. Krinizi explained that he was unable to come to an agreement with Mekorot for several reasons, one of which was that the Company had insisted that the Municipality take up its shares to the value of IL210,000. This outlay was over and above the sums being paid for the supply of water.

Moreover, he said, Mekorot had asked that the Municipality pay for the shares on a dollar-linked basis over a period of seven years. When Mr. Krinizi asked for a clause in the contract to protect the City against Mekorot not fulfilling its obligations, he was turned down, he said.

Taking into consideration the population increase since the quota was set, and the land under irrigation, the Municipality was justified in using the water, the Mayor declared.

No date was set for the next hearing.

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U.S. Farm Surplus As Drought Aid

The Israel Ambassador to Washington has signed an agreement with the American Government for the shipment of $7.4m. worth of surplus grain fodder to Israel to help cover last year's drought losses.

The agreement covers the [illegible] tons of [illegible] and its shipment to Israel. The fodder will start arriving at Israel ports in the very near future.

As in all such agreements on surplus farm products, the Israel Government will pay in Israel pounds.

However, in contrast to previous transactions, the American Government has agreed to devote 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale to 25-year loans to development [illegible] here.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, reporting on the signing of the contract, noted that this was the highest proportion ever allowed to any recipient of [illegible] aid.

The [illegible] 25 per cent will be spent locally by the U.S. Embassy.

The agreement was concluded under the American fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, bringing the value of U.S. surplus sent to Israel in that year to $37.6m.

Drought Payments Totalling IL 27m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Last winter's drought will cost the Treasury IL27m. in compensation to farmers, according to the recommendations of the commission appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to total up farmers' losses.

Compensation will cover only the costs of production — costs of seed, additional irrigation and extra feed for livestock. Loss of time, labour and anticipated return is not covered.

The committee allocated IL18.148m. to cover direct losses connected with sowing and raising grains; IL810,000 for extra irrigation; IL3.3m. for live-stock feed; and a sum of IL4.75m. to cover the loss of natural pasture and other damages.

In announcing the committee's findings, the spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture noted that the 1960/61 budget makes allowance for only IL20m. in drought damage compensation.

According to Mr. Dan Mas, Secretary of the Field-Crop Growers Association, the drought cost the farmers IL42m.

The figure is based on a IL-27m. investment, plus IL15m. in lost income.

Mr. Mas told *The Jerusalem Post* that the drought had devastated over one million dunams of land. Summer crops this year had been reduced to 50,000 dunams, as compared with a 300,000 dunam average in normal years.

One compensating factor was the current sugar beet crop which, because of the dry weather, was unaffected by the usual summer blights.

The cotton acreage this year totals 104,000 dunams, as compared with last year's 68,000. The fields are reported to be in satisfactory condition, but growers expect there to be a shortage of manpower at harvest time.

Productivity Week

Cabinet Ministers, some 50 Knesset Members and other public figures will attend meetings at various factories next week — Productivity Week — to promote higher industrial output.

The Week, July 10 to 17, will be climaxed on the last day by the award of the Kaplan Productivity Prizes in Haifa.

The Ministers will be Messrs. Giora Josephthal, Pinhas Sapir, Mordechai Bentov and Abba Eban, according to a communique released yesterday by the Productivity Institute, sponsors of the Week.

Israel to Aid In Volta River Project

ACCRA (Itim). — The Ghanaian Government has promised the contract for additional work on the Volta River project to the joint Ghana Government-Solel Boneh construction company. The contract is worth several million pounds sterling. In the two years of its existence, the company has carried out projects worth £4.5m.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

'Fruit Growing Should Be Self-Supporting'—Dayan

TEL AVIV. — Fruit growing is not a branch of farming which should have to depend on subsidies to survive. With proper planning, it can stand profitably on its own two feet.

This was stated on Thursday by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, at the inaugural session of the Fruit Marketing Board, held at Beit Sokolow. The Minister devoted most of his remarks to the principal problem facing fruit growers today — how to make a living in the face of bumper crop yields.

Mr. Dayan declared that by maintaining good prices for selected fruit, the growers could afford to dispose of their grade B and C produce as cattle fodder and still make a profit and expand their holdings. He added that his Ministry would assist the Board in every way in planning marketing programmes.

The Minister suggested that future Government grants and loans be made conditional on Board approval of the plans. For its part, the Board might set up an equalisation fund to cushion price fluctuations. However, the Government would have to limit its contribution to any such scheme to assistance in the planning field, he stressed.

The Government regards the Board as an autonomous body which should be given every assistance, but which should not be obliged to accept the Government view, Mr. Dayan declared.

(The Board is still only an advisory agency, though it is expected that it will eventually acquire executive powers, similar to those exercised by the Citrus and Vegetable Marketing Boards.)

He went on to say that "even if the Board decided to limit output so as to raise prices, the Government would not intervene. Do what you feel is best for yourselves, and we will back you up," he said.

Look to Exports

The Ministry's Assistant Director-General, Mr. Avraham Ofer, stressed that the fruit growers would have to set their sights on the export market in order to prosper. He noted the success of banana exports — which are expected to rise from 8,000 tons last year to 10,000 this year — and table grapes. Plums and peaches could also find a market abroad, he declared, though a different variety of peaches would have to be introduced.

Mr. Ofer also dealt with the problem of prices in a flooded market, which he predicted would be with us in another year or two in the case of some fruits.

The Director of Tnuva's Fruits Division, Mr. A. Hoft, taking up another aspect of the problem, called on the Government to allocate IL2m. towards developing the fruit processing industry.

Political Planning

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Agriculture launched an attack on the Farmers' Federation for its insistence on "political planning," as opposed to "agricultural planning." According to Mr. Dayan, this was expressed in the Federation's demands that any cutbacks in acreage be made on the basis of a party key applied to all the political settlement movements.

Agricultural Institute Council Members Named

The members of the Rufino Council of the National Agricultural Institute — the joint Hebrew University-Ministry of Agriculture research enterprise — were appointed yesterday by the President of the University and the Minister of Agriculture.

The Institute was established earlier this year through the merging of the Ministry's Experimental Station at Beit Dagon and the University's Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot.

The members are Dr. E. Avidov, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; Prof. M. Evenari, of the University; Mr. Ami Assaf, Deputy Minister of Education; Dr. Y. Arnon, Director of the Beit Dagon Station; Mr. Y. Aran, of the University; Mr. E. Benjamini, of Nahalal; Mr. Haim Gvati, of Yifa'l; Mr. Y. Gal, of Nir'im; Prof. A. Dvoretzky, Vice-President of the University; Prof. S. Horwitz, of the Faculty of Agriculture; Prof. H. Halperin, of the Faculty of Agriculture; Dr. E. Volcani, of the Experimental Station; Mr. Y. Weitz, of the Jewish National Fund; Dr. E. Hoffe, Chairman of the Executive of the Institute; Mr. M. Sachs, of the Farmers' Federation; Mr. Y. Levi, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. A. Amiad, Director of Instruction at the Institute; and Mr. M. Reisner, of Ramat Yohanan.

N. Y. STOCKS

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market made a good rally on Thursday. Trading was active.

The market was hesitant but active at the start after two days of decline. Prices turned higher in the first hour and continued to improve, with many stocks showing good gains by the close. It was the market's best advance in two weeks.

Steels, utilities and chemicals led the recovery. Some of the electronics recouped part of their recent sharp losses. Some tobaccos, foods and rails joined the rise.

Notice to the Public

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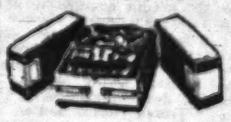

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95%	" " E	
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1%	Ind Dev Bank	
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95%	Gas Ranan	103
	C.o.I. LINKED BONDS	
95%	Defence Loan	
95%	Housing Loan A	
95%	" " B	
95%	" " C	
95%	Pal Steel 22-24	
95%	Pal Steel 25-26	
95%	Local Authority	
95%	Karur Hayesod	
95%	50-60 3/C.o.I. LINKED	
1%	Ind Dev Bank	
1%	Bk Leumi Invest.	
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	
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Hans Wiener
Ruth and Gustav Horn
Vera and Ernst Loew
Moshe, Noemi and Liat.

THREE HURT AS JEEP MOUNTS PAVEMENT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A driver, alleged to have been drunk, yesterday drove his jeep onto the pavement in Rehov Hanasi on Mt. Carmel, hit a tree, a wall and a passer-by, and caused injuries to himself and his passenger.

The driver, Haim Hoger, of Kiryat Haim, had apparently just left a brith milah.

The passer-by, Mr. Aryeh Weinberg, 27, was slightly injured and sent home after treatment. Hoger and his passenger, Mr. Aryeh Kapian, 40, who had attended the brith milah, were detained in hospital, but their condition was last night reported to be not serious.

Police claimed that Hoger's breath smelled of liquor, and that he was unable to speak coherently. A blood test was taken.

A LOVE-AFFAIR WITH NORWAY

Land of Sea, Snow and Ar;-Worsbippers

By ARTHUR KOESTLER

ALL nations are mad, but the Norwegians are more mad than others, and in a more endearing way. The madness starts with the geography of a country which looks like a wrinkled sausage stretched to a length of 1,100 miles, but only four miles across where it is narrowest.

It continues with a freak climate: the Lofoten Islands, north of the Aretic Circle, have January temeprstures 40 deg. higher than any corresponding place on earth, and Oslo, latitude 60 deg., has a hotter July than San Francisco, latitude 38 deg. The milky nights in the summer and the short days in winter are constantly evoked by Norwegians as an excuse for their supposedly difficult temperament, for they like to dramatize themselves as a people given to extreme changes of mood between exuberance and brooding, a cross between Hamlet and Gargantua.

Hamlet and Gargantua

I do not know whether this traditional image that Norwegians have formed of themselves is any more justified than the Frenchman's idea of himself as a paragon of Cartesian lucidity; but I have certainly seen them go wild with the arrival of spring, which happened to coincide with my arrival in Oslo. The leading afternoon paper came out with a streamer across the whole front page: "SUMMER! SUMMER! — SUMMER! — SUMMER!" The town was taken over by amorous students walking hand in hand, eating shrimps from paper bags, basking in cafes and parks, and drinking sunlight as convalescents sip broth after a long illness.

Snow and salt-water worship is the first and foremost Norwegian madness; they do not *like* skiing and sailing — they live for it; and apparently they have always done so. Thus near the famous Holmenkoller ski-jump there is a museum containing a ski that dates from the fifth century B.C. In another museum one can admire three miraculously preserved Viking ships, dating from the ninth century when, as one guide book says, "joining a Viking raid (to Paris or North Africa) became practically a national crash."

Even cruder is the original Kon-Tiki raft, exhibited next door. Neither the book nor the film were able to convey an idea of the fragility and ramshackleness of these rough balsa logs held together by strings like a Heath Robinson contraption — nor of the lunacy of Heyerdahl and his friends who drifted across 4,500 miles of Pacific Ocean on this floating coffin lid.

The Norwegians' working day ends at 4 p.m.; then they have dinner, the main meal of the day, and from 5 p.m. they enjoy six or seven hours of solid leisure. The young often go out sailing or fishing all night, to revel in the unearthly colours, then sleep all day. The virtual absence of darkness for several months alters the whole biological rhythm. Sleep becomes difficult, particularly when one is young, and the beginning of mid-summer madness coincides with the end of term in May.

Even when travelling by air, Norwegians have the strange habit of looking out of the window instead of reading a newspaper. Yet they travel a lot by air, because most of the country consists of barren mountains, because the distances are so I must apologise for a few people to fill them—3,500,000 strung out over 1,100 miles.

The small S.A.S. planes hopping along from Oslo to Stavanger or Trondheim have a curiously intimate atmosphere. In Bergen we were out on the runway, the engines had been revved up and we started on the take-off run, then stopped again. After a few seconds a voice came over the loudspeaker: "This is your skipper speaking. Ladies and gentlemen, I must apologise for a few minutes' delay, caused by a basketful of lobsters which has just arrived at the airport to be flown to Hamburg. It won't be long, they are bringing the lobsters to the runway."

The Vigeland Saga

The second major national madness is art, or, rather ART. Its clinical symptoms are typically displayed in what one might call the Vigeland Saga. Adolf Gustaf Vigeland (1869-1943) was, at the turn of the century, Norway's leading sculptor — a Nordic Rodin, but with a leaning towards the violent and the fantastic.

In 1906 he exhibited in Oslo a one-fifth scale model of a huge bronze fountain. A public subscription promptly provided the necessary funds for the fountain, and Vigeland set to work. Eight years later, at the outbreak of the First World War, the project had grown to unprecedented proportions — apart from the fountain itself, whose bowl was held up by six giants it now embraced some eighty monumental groups and reliefs in bronze. All these were stored in the artist's workshop — the size of an aeroplane hangar — and hidden from the public eye.

Another ten years passed, and the hangar was spawning more bronze and granite — because Vigeland had by now conceived the idea of an open-air sculpture park, near the heart of Oslo, of approximately a hundred acres covered by several hundred groups, all granite and bronze, all executed by himself. It was to be the most colossal one-man show ever seen, and it was to last for eternity.

Vigeland worked through two World Wars, and died in 1943, aged seventy-four, having spent some forty years on the Project. The work was, according to his ideas, still unfinished, but there was enough of it to cover seventy-five acres of the site reserved for him since 1924. By 1945 everything was in place, and the Vigeland Sculpture Park was thrown open to the astonished citizens of Oslo. That was fifteen years ago; but the controversy over it is still raging.

The park covers, I repeat, seventy-five acres, and its main alley is half a mile long. Along it are ranged 150 groups comprising nearly 1,000 individual figures of nude males, females, children, skeletons, giant reptiles and other symbolic creatures, fighting, loving, dying, hoping, despairing, most of them in frozen violent motion. The climax is a granite obelisque sixty feet high, reached by circular stairs, displaying 125 nudes struggling towards the top, trampling the dead and dying underfoot; from a distance, they look like blind maggots writhing towards the light. It is asserted that at least once a week a visiting tourist is physically sick at the foot of the obelisque.

The total effect of the park is one of genius triumphant in some of the groups of Vigeland's late period which isolated from the rest, would be considered masterpieces—and of insanity reflected in the presumption of covering that immense area with repetitive variations of the one man's vision of Human Destiny. A curious aspect of that vision, which one cannot leave unmentioned, is Vigeland's super-realistic treatment of the masculine anatomy.

Experiment in Grandeur

Another experiment in grandeur is the *Radhuset*, Oslo's new Town Hall. Its two monumental towers, dominating the fjord, are visible for miles around and look like a cubic version of Salisbury Cathedral combined with the crematorium of Golders Green. It contains the largest clock in Europe (twenty-eight feet in diameter), the largest painting in the world (eighty-five feet by forty-three of Sorensen's "The People at Work and Play"), and its marbled and frescoed reception hall looks big enough to contain the whole Basilica of St. Peter's.

The quality of the giant frescoes, mostly executed in the socialist-realist style, is controversial; the enthusiasm that went into the building is not. Norwegians talking about their *Radhuset* are apt to remark with a self-deprecating shrug: "We are the smallest of the historic nations of Europe, so naturally we had to build the biggest City Hall. Its size is the measure of our inferiority complex—*ja-ja-ja-ja-ja*." This ejaculation, accompanied by a mournful sigh, is the Norse equivalent of "All is vanity." But what an admirable form of vanity it was to build a town hall with two huge towers and to turn them into studios for the artists who painted the frescoes — rent-free to the end of their lives. Public patronage of the arts could hardly reach greater heights — 210 feet above the fjord.

Nor can the writers complain. They do not live in the *Radhuset's* ivory towers; but my Norwegian publishers have just announced a prize of £1,000 for the best first novel of the year. An English publishing firm has recently announced a similar award of half that amount. Norway has a population of 3,500,000. Great Britain has fourteen times more; the ratio of generosity thus works out at twenty-eight to one. As for book sales, the ratio of Norway to Britain is somewhere between ten to one and fifteen to one.

The honours for this achievement should probably be awarded in equal proportion to the long Arctic nights, the Welfare State, which provides the leisure time, and the Norwegian character, which inclines to devote it to reading instead of, say, TV. The ratio of total population to the number of TV sets is five to one in Great Britain, ten to one in Sweden, twenty-three to one in Norway.

Next to artists and writers, the most privileged group in Norway are the students. Apart from scholarships, the usual method of enabling the poorer classes to go to a university is a State loan which is repaid in comfortable instalments after graduation.

Privileges for Students

Students are encouraged to travel on the Continent by greatly reduced fares on the Scandinavian Airlines; all in all, about 180,000 Norwegians — 3 per cent of the nation — visit every year Italy alone. Hitch-hiking — to Paris, to London, to the extreme north — is a favourite sport; I met one freckled girl of nineteen, a student of chemistry, who hitch-hiked all over France for four weeks on £14, equipped with one overnight bag and one paper bag full of pepper. The latter served to discourage amorous approaches by drivers — a method Norwegian women learnt during the occupation.

However, it is not economic privilege that makes the Norwegian students' existence so enviable; it is the ambiance in which they live. The Students' Associations in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim are not only rich — with club- and boat-houses, blocks of flats and so forth — but also respected and influential almost to the same extent as the student nation had been in medieval days on the Continent. I had the privilege of being their guest on a Scandinavian lecture tour — other recent guests included the Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan, Ilya Ehrenburg, Sholokhov, and J.B. Priestley. The atmosphere in Oslo was rather awe-inspiring — an overcrowded hall in which some 800 students sat about helter-skelter, clutching their beer-mugs. But the audience proved to be both appreciative and discriminating — at least they did not boo me, whereas they booed Ehrenburg (on Pasternak) and Mikoyan (on Hungary).

After the lecture, the visitor is invited to a *sachspiel*, where the discussion is continued in a smaller circle over food and a series of drinks, starting with aquavit and beer, and usually followed by claret, sweet sherry, brandy and whisky, in that order; it may last into the small hours. One of the highest distinctions in Norway is to be decorated with the Order of the Pig — the badge of the Oslo Students' Association, originating in some old story about a pig-shaped savings-box that got broken. Mr. Lange, the present Foreign Minister, is said to have refused all decorations except the Order of the Pig.

Yet for all their *joie de vivre* they are a hard-working lot. The distinction between aesthetes and athletes is completely unknown, together with any other form of snobbery. Since the number of students is rapidly increasing, competition is becoming rather tough and a great many take up a money-earning profession with a minor degree, then return to their university for a higher degree in their thirties.

A specific feature of Scandinavian universities is the high percentage of married students. In Sweden it is 25 per cent; in Norway somewhat less. Sex is traditionally regarded by the Scandinavian youth as a healthy outdoor game, second only in popularity to ski-ing, and equally devoid of any utilitarian purpose; but most of the Norwegian students go steady and marry early, either for the sake of convenience or, frequently, because a baby is on the way.

All this may sound a shade too idyllic, and I myself thought so, too; so I began to look for the skeletons in the clean-smelling, gaily painted, pine cupboards.

(This is the first of two articles on Norway by Arthur Koestler).

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HEARD ABROAD

If I am elected President, one thing is sure: I shall be the worst golfer ever to occupy the White House. — Vice-President Richard Nixon

On the one hand there is Russia, a buoyant and determined imperialist power, and on the other the United States — a reluctant debutante in the arts of world management.

Mr. Harold Macmillan

As a substitute for golf, Mr. Eisenhower has tried smiling at the Russians, your State Department has tried to frown at them, and Mr. Nixon has tried both. Neither has succeeded.—Senator John Kennedy.

NATURE NOTES

Where the Bee Sucks

TRAVELLING by train from Haifa southward you go right through part of the *Beira*, the rocky foothills and ledges west of Mt. Carmel (and Mt. Carmel itself), covered with a plant community of low shrubs and plants. Now in July these are brown and parched, but even from the train you can see (beside some beautiful thistles) light purple cushions dotted between the outcrops of rock. These are beds of cushion thyme (*Thymus capitatus — Koronit mekurkefet*), a tiny shrub, one of the labiates like other aromatic plants of our gardens and fields, such as lavender, rue, rosemary and others. It seems as if these cushions came right out of the rock—but in truth their fine roots take advantage of narrow fissures and creep in, nestling there firmly. These plants are saturated in an aromatic, bitter oil which is exuded from tiny glandlike hairs and evaporates very quickly in the sun, enveloping the plant in a mist, so to speak, which protects it from the merciless rays. It has a lovely scent, and, being one of the very few things blooming now, attracts the bees in masses. They find plenty of honey in the two-lipped little flowers, and some bee-keepers take their hives out to the slopes facing the sea, where the plant grows in masses. Other varieties of thyme are cultivated for medical purposes as well as for making scent.

P.J.

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ANTI-FASCIST RIOTS IN ITALY

Armed police stand ready with tear gas during a recent open-air meeting of the Italian neo-Fascist party in Genoa. They had to move to quell rioting between Fascists and anti-Fascists.

Express Photo

Readers' Letters

FIRE RISKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I shuddered when I read in today's issue of *The Jerusalem Post* of the risk we are all taking when we go to the concerts at the Binyanei Ha'ooma. It is disgraceful that only after a fire broke out some weeks ago did the police find it necessary to make a thorough inquiry into the matter; in the meanwhile, there has been a concert with about 3,500 people in the hall and on Thursday there is to be another concert.

Meanwhile, at least, if further performances are not cancelled, smoking should be forbidden entirely in the whole building.

Yours, etc., *CHARLOTTE BONNENWALD*

Jerusalem, July 5.

SUICIDE RATE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While I accept Dr. Willy Guggenheim's thesis (your issue of June 24) that Israel gives her immigrants a greater feeling of belonging than any other country, I would recall Sherlock Holmes' saying that "it is a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence. It biases the judgment."

The suicide rate quoted from Elliot and Merrill as being higher in immigrants to the U.S. than in the native born, applies less to the recent immigrants than to the immigrant whose children grow up in a new culture and reject their parent. Furthermore, the rate of suicide in the Chicago study quoted was much lower for Jews. Among the factors known to decrease the suicide rate are strong family and religious ties, acting from within, and war and the fear of war which acts from without to preserve the social structure. Might these factors not be important in Israel? It is true that the highest rate of suicide in Israel is seen in the group that immigrated from Central Europe, but suicide is more common in older age groups and thus age works in favour of immigrants from other countries.

Much more research is needed, especially into the psychologic-sociological factors involved in suicide before we can come to any firm conclusions as to its causation in Israel or the factors which go to prevent it. Yours, etc.,

A. MICHAEL DAVIES, M.D.

Jerusalem, June 27.

B.B.C. AND KOL ISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It will interest your radio reviewer, *Audio*, and your readers, to know that Kol Yisrael preceded the B.B.C. in repeating the headlines at the end of news bulletins.

I visited the B.B.C. News Department in London in 1958 and asked why they did not do so, explaining what a good idea it is — as *Audio* pointed out on June 17, for those listeners who turn on the radio a few seconds late. The editors I spoke to poo-poohed the idea, saying they had heard of no demand for any such thing, implying that their listeners were always punctual. I am happy to have learned from *Audio* that Britain has followed Israel's example.

Yours, etc.,

M.D.G.

Jerusalem, June 28.

SOCIAL TAX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of June 30, under the heading "It's the Law," you published a cartoon with the caption "Tourists need not pay the social tax imposed on meals in restaurants by local authorities".

Unfortunately this is not the law in Israel. Tourists registered at a hotel benefit from that exemption. They are, however, bound by law to pay the tax for meals and drinks taken in restaurants, nightclubs and hotels where they are not staying.

This is most confusing and illogical and has, indeed, led to many unpleasant incidents with tourists who were under the same erroneous impression as your cartoonist — that one rule applies to their meals in Israel, whether taken in a hotel dining-room or in a restaurant.

Yours, etc.

Dr. KURT LICHT
Secretary-General, Israel Caterers Association

Tel Aviv, July 2.

PEN FRIENDS

ELYSE SALINGER, 17, of 17375 Appoline, Detroit 35, Michigan, U.S.A., is interested in obtaining an English-speaking pen pal in Israel.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Religion and Coalition

WHAT price coalition expansion? asks Ha'aretz (non-party) pointing out that either from the point of view of Mapai's political strength in the Knesset and out of a desire to show Jews abroad that the "secular state" has adequate orthodox representation, the induction of Poalei Agudat Yisrael into the Government is absolutely superfluous. Mapai, of course, has a valid right to seek out partners of its own choice, particularly if it believes that they will be of assistance in helping achieve its aim of changing the electoral system. But it must be noted that for years now Mapai has conducted a relentless campaign against the National Religious Party on the claim that it has no monopoly on religious affairs in this country, and its plan may be to set one religious party against the other. The question therefore is what price will the State have to pay for this new alignment, for although Mapai may thus gain its ends so far as election systems are concerned, its latest act will only inject more religion into politics, rather than less.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) finds the invitation of Pagi to join the Government objectionable morally as well as politically: the present coalition was set up in a specific form, and if Mapai wishes to broaden it, there could be no harm in consulting its partners. Instead, it has chosen to confront them with an accomplished fact, not untainted by a desire to conspire to settle political accounts.

Industrial Advance

Davar (Histadrut) congratulates all concerned and Israel's industry in general for the assembly of the first jet training plane just handed over to the Israel Air Force.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the bewildering speed of world technical development obliges us to take on new technical and industrial commitments — despite the natural limitations of a small country with hardly any raw materials. This new step is a tribute to the initiative and ability of the Israel worker.

Haboker (General Zionist) agrees with Mr. Ben-Gurion's rebuttal of Senator Fulbright's views on the question of the Arab refugees and the State's borders, but feels that it has come too late to be effectively impressive. It is true that Mr. Ben-Gurion was abroad for some time, but that should not have interfered with our making an immediate official rejoinder.

Herut agrees, adding that it is Mapai and its "vassals" who are to blame for the opinion prevailing throughout the world that the State of Israel is complete in its present form, while we know that it occupies only a small part of the Land of Israel.

War Against Apartheid

South Africa May Soon Feel Effects

By STANLEY UYS

JOHANNESBURG (OPNS).—The resolutions adopted at the conference of 28 African States add up to a massive economic, political and diplomatic onslaught on South Africa.

As the international hostility to South Africa mounts, the whites here are beginning to feel that they are living in a state of siege. Boycotts are being launched, sanctions proposed and trades unions mobilised to smash *apartheid*.

Official Action

The Johannesburg "Star," the largest English-language daily newspaper in South Africa, has commented: "South Africans will be making a grave mistake if they treat light-heartedly the anti-South African decisions reached by the Addis Ababa conference... in terms of trade the cost might be heavy; in terms of prestige and security it could be incalculable."

Until now many Government supporters have been inclined to sneer at the efforts of South Africa's foreign critics to destroy *apartheid* but they are rapidly being persuaded that these foes mean business. Even the decision of the British Labour Party earlier this year to support the boycott of South African goods did not upset Government supporters particularly. They said smugly that consumer boycotts were ineffective. Since then, however, the threat of official action by foreign governments and trades unions has come much closer, and a few weeks ago white South Africans experienced their first real shock when Trinidadian dockers refused to unload South African cargo from a U.S. freighter.

Other West Indian islands are joining in the official boycott, and Malaya and some eastern countries may follow suit. It is action of this kind that Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd's Government fears most.

Most of South Africa's exports are not vulnerable to consumer boycotts — exports like gold, uranium, wool, diamonds, minerals etc., are either purchased by foreign governments or are difficult to identify once they have been processed. But South African industrialists are now profoundly worried. The Sudan Government, for example, has cancelled contracts with South African manufacturers and similar action is now expected in Ghana.

The Addis Ababa conference will give impetus to this movement, for the conference urged an oil embargo, denial of landing rights and harbour facilities to South African ships, ousting of the Union from the Commonwealth, and taking the question of the mandate over Southwest Africa to the International Court of Justice and the U.N. Any one of these proposed actions, if successful, would shake South Africa.

As a result of the Addis Ababa conference South Africa has realized almost overnight that it faces the unanimous hostility of the independent African states and that these states are in a position to do South Africa considerable injury.

Consumer Boycotts

Government supporters are consoling themselves with the thought that the white countries in the Commonwealth, and possibly even throughout the Western world, will not take direct governmental action against South Africa. Nor, they believe, will dock-workers in Britain, the United States, France or Germany, refuse to handle ships carrying South African goods. In a typically racial approach, Government spokesmen here have declared that apart from consumer boycotts the "white" world will not take action against South Africa at governmental or trade union level, and that the most serious threat of *apartheid* will come only from the Afro-Asian countries.

Even when the U.N. meets later this year to consider South Africa's racial policies and the Southwest African question, Dr. Verwoerd's government is confident that the "white" countries will step in at the last moment to prevent any kind of positive action, such as sanctions or intervention.

Yet if all these racially-motivated hopes materialise the danger still remains for South Africa that the Afro-Asian countries will employ all the means within their power to achieve the destruction of *apartheid*; and as the Addis Ababa conference has shown, these means are considerable.

As far as the proposed diplomatic offensive is concerned the only independent African State with which the Union has relations is Egypt.

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